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FILE 'USPAT' ENTERED AT 08:34:59 ON 19 APR 96
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  *              W E L C O M E   T O   T H E                      *
  *         U. S.   P A T E N T   T E X T   F I L E               *
  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
=> s carbon(2a)(flux or flow)

         355990 CARBON
          65493 FLUX
         681231 FLOW

L1         1989 CARBON(2A)(FLUX OR FLOW)
=> s l1(6a)(modif? or alter? or increas?)

        1044142 MODIF?
         945928 ALTER?
        1117557 INCREAS?

L2           72 L1(6A)(MODIF? OR ALTER? OR INCREAS?)
=> s (phosphoenol pyruvate or pep)(4a)(suppl#### or availab?)
           106 PHOSPHOENOL
          3120 PYRUVATE
            99 PHOSPHOENOL PYRUVATE
                 (PHOSPHOENOL(W)PYRUVATE)
          1140 PEP

        737251 SUPPL####
        652026 AVAILAB?

L3           69 (PHOSPHOENOL PYRUVATE OR PEP)(4A)(SUPPL#### OR AVAILAB?)
=> s (phosphoenolpyruvate or phospho enol pyruvate)(4a)(suppl#### or availab?)
           169 PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE
          2119 PHOSPHO
          4105 ENOL
          3120 PYRUVATE
            15 PHOSPHO ENOL PYRUVATE
                 (PHOSPHO(W)ENOL(W)PYRUVATE)

        737251 SUPPL####
        652026 AVAILAB?

L4            3 (PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE OR PHOSPHO ENOL PYRUVATE)(4A)(SUPPL###
# O
                R AVAILAB?)
=> s l2(p)(l3 or l4
UNMATCHED LEFT PARENTHESIS 'P)(L3'
=> s l2(p)(l3 or l4)
L5            0 L2(P)(L3 OR L4)
=> s l2 and (l3 or l4)
L6            0 L2 AND (L3 OR L4)
=> s phosphotransferase# or phosho transferase#
           502 PHOSPHOTRANSFERASE#
             4 PHOSHO
          2666 TRANSFERASE#
             0 PHOSHO TRANSFERASE#
                 (PHOSHO(W)TRANSFERASE#)
L7          502 PHOSPHOTRANSFERASE# OR PHOSHO TRANSFERASE#
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=> s phosphotransferase# or phospho transferase#
           502 PHOSPHOTRANSFERASE#
          2119 PHOSPHO
          2666 TRANSFERASE#
             8 PHOSPHO TRANSFERASE#
               (PHOSPHO(W)TRANSFERASE#)
L8          509 PHOSPHOTRANSFERASE# OR PHOSPHO TRANSFERASE#
=> s (l2 or l3 or l4)(p)l8
L9            0 (L2 OR L3 OR L4)(P)L8
=> s (l2 or l3 or l4) and l8
L10           0 (L2 OR L3 OR L4) AND L8
=> s (l2 or l3 or l4)
L11         144 (L2 OR L3 OR L4)
=> s l11 and (aromatic or shikimate)
        151758 AROMATIC
            38 SHIKIMATE
L12          53 L11 AND (AROMATIC OR SHIKIMATE)
=> s l11(p)(aromatic or shikimate)
        151758 AROMATIC
            38 SHIKIMATE
L13           3 L11(P)(AROMATIC OR SHIKIMATE)
=> d cit,ab,kwic 1-

1.  5,487,987, Jan. 30, 1996, Synthesis of adipic acid from
biomass-derived carbon sources; John W. Frost, et al., 435/142, 172.3,
175, 189, 232, 252.3, 252.33, 320.1; 536/23.2, 23.7; 935/27, 60, 72
[IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO:     5,487,987 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]              L13: 1 of 3

ABSTRACT:
A method is provided for producing adipic acid. The method comprises the
steps of culturing a cell transformant capable of converting a carbon
source to catechol for a period of time sufficient to convert said carbon
source to catechol, biocatalytically converting the catechol to cis,
cis-muconic acid using catechol 1,2-dioxygenase, and hydrogenating the
cis, cis-muconic acid to produce adipic acid.
Also provided is a heterologous transformant of the host cell having an
endangeous common pathway of aromatic amino acid biosynthesis. The
heterologous transformant is characterized by the constitutive expression
of structural genes encoding 3-dehydroshikimate dehydratase,
protocatechuate decarboxylase, and catechol 1,2-dioxygenase.

DETDESC:

DETD(4)

 Host . . . use in the present invention are members of those genera
capable of being utilized for industrial biosynthetic production of
desired **aromatic** compounds. In particular, suitable host cells have
an endogenous common pathway of **aromatic** amino acid biosynthesis.
Common **aromatic** pathways are endogenous in a wide variety of
microorganisms, and are used for the production of various **aromatic**
compounds. As illustrated in FIG. 1, the common **aromatic** pathway
leads from E4P and **PEP** (the **availability** of E4P being increased
by the pentose phosphate pathway enzyme transketolase, encoded by the tkt
gene) to chorismic acid with. . . intermediates in the pathway. The
intermediates in the pathway include 3-deoxy-D-arabino-heptulosonic acid
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7-phosphate (DAHP), 3-dehydroquinate (DHQ), 3-dehydroshikimate (DHS), shikimic acid, **shikimate** 3-phosphate (S3P), and 5-enolpyruvoylshikimate-3-phosphate (EPSP). The enzymes in the common pathway, and their respective genes, include DAHP synthase (aroF), DHQ synthase (aroB), DHQ dehydratase (aroD), **shikimate** dehydrogenase (aroE), **shikimate** kinase (aroL, aroK), EPSP synthase (aroA) and chorismate synthase (aroC).

2. 5,187,071, Feb. 16, 1993, Method for the selective control of weeds, pests, and microbes; Randy S. Fischer, et al., 435/32; 424/9.2; 435/29; 514/76, 119 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,187,071 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L13: 2 of 3

ABSTRACT:
A novel means for identifying selective control agents for weeds, pests, and microbes is provided. Novel compositions for the selective control of weeds, pests, and microbes are also provided. The critical elements in the novel method of the invention relate to the systematic and specific identification of points of diversity which exist between the target organism and the host or other non-target organisms. More specifically the process involves identifying a difference which exists between the metabolic pathway of a microbial or plant target organism and a non-target host specie and then preparing a control agent which perturbs the metabolic pathway of the target without significantly perturbing the metabolic pathway of the host.

DETDESC:

DETD(92)

Even at microgram levels N-(phosphonomethyl) glycine produces a drain upon intracellular **supplies** of **PEP** owing to utilization of PEP in massive formation of **shikimate**-3-phosphate that accumulates behind the blocked enzyme.

3. 5,168,056, Dec. 1, 1992, Enhanced production of common aromatic pathway compounds; John W. Frost, 435/172.3, 183, 193, 320.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,168,056 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L13: 3 of 3

ABSTRACT:
A genetic element comprising an expression vector and a gene coding for transketolase is utilized to enhance diversion of carbon resources into the common aromatic pathway.

SUMMARY:

BSUM(5)

The present invention provides for the enhanced commitment of cellular carbon sources to enter and flow through the common **aromatic** pathway by transferring into host cells genetic elements comprising a tkt gene and optionally other genetic elements encoding enzymes that direct carbon flow into or through the common **aromatic** pathway. The genetic elements can be in the form of extrachromosomal plasmids, cosmids, phages, or other replicons capable of carrying. . . transketolase,

which catalyzes the conversion of carbon source D-fructose 6-phosphate to D-erythrose 4-phosphate, a necessary precursor compound for the common **aromatic** pathway. Overproduction of transketolase in tkt transformed cells has been found to provide an **increased** **flow** of **carbon** resources into the common **aromatic** pathway relative to carbon resource utilization in whole cells that do not harbor such genetic elements.

DETDESC:

DETD(22)

In preferred embodiments, the present invention is a method for **increasing** **carbon** **flow** into the common **aromatic** pathway of a host cell. **Increasing** **carbon** **flow** requires the step of transforming the host cell with recombinant DNA containing a tkt gene so that transketolase is expressed at enhanced levels relative to wild type host cells. Co-overexpression of other enzymes of the common **aromatic** pathway require the additional step of transferring into the host cell one or more genes coding for enzyme(s) catalyzing reactions in the common **aromatic** pathway. The genes transferred can be selected from the group consisting of the DAHP synthase gene and DHQ synthase gene. . .

DETDESC:

DETD(66)

Direct evidence for transketolase determination of carbon flow into **aromatic** amino acid biosynthesis follows from the impact on DAH accumulation in E. coli aroB strains when the specific activities of. . . changed. Stepwise increases in DAHP synthase specific activity at depleted levels of transketolase resulted (FIG. 4) in only a modest **increase** in the **carbon** **flow** into the common pathway of **aromatic** amino acid biosynthesis in E. coli aroB. This indicates that DAHP synthase activity does not solely determine the rate of carbon flow into **aromatic** amino acid biosynthesis and that the carbon flow is strongly influenced by the availability of D-erythrose 4-phosphate as determined by transketolase activity. Increasing the availability of D-erythrose 4-phosphate by increasing transketolase activity leads to a large **increase** in **carbon** **flow** into the common pathway with **increasing** DAHP synthase levels (FIG. 4).

CLAIMS:

CLMS(8)

8. A method for **increasing** **carbon** **flow** into the common **aromatic** pathway of a host cell comprising the step of transforming the host cell with recombinant DNA comprising a tkt gene. . .

=> d cit,ab 1- l12

1. 5,487,987, Jan. 30, 1996, Synthesis of adipic acid from biomass-derived carbon sources; John W. Frost, et al., 435/142, 172.3, 175, 189, 232, 252.3, 252.33, 320.1; 536/23.2, 23.7; 935/27, 60, 72 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,487,987 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 1 of 53

ABSTRACT:
A method is provided for producing adipic acid. The method comprises the steps of culturing a cell transformant capable of converting a carbon source to catechol for a period of time sufficient to convert said carbon source to catechol, biocatalytically converting the catechol to cis, cis-muconic acid using catechol 1,2-dioxygenase, and hydrogenating the cis, cis-muconic acid to produce adipic acid.
Also provided is a heterologous transformant of the host cell having an endangeous common pathway of **aromatic** amino acid biosynthesis. The heterologous transformant is characterized by the constitutive expression of structural genes encoding 3-dehydroshikimate dehydratase, protocatechuate decarboxylase, and catechol 1,2-dioxygenase.

2. 5,344,988, Sep. 6, 1994, Hydroformylation process using novel phosphine-rhodium catalyst system; Thomas J. Devon, et al., 568/454; 556/21; 568/451 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,344,988 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 2 of 53

ABSTRACT:
Disclosed are bis-phosphine compounds having the general formula ##STR1## wherein: each of A.sup.1, A.sup.2, A.sup.3 and A.sup.4 is an arylene radical wherein (i) each phosphorus atom P is bonded to a ring carbon atom of A.sup.1 and A.sup.2 and to a ring carbon atom of A.sup.3 and A.sup.4, (ii) A.sup.1 and A.sup.2, and A.sup.3 and A.sup.4 are bonded to each other by ring carbon atoms and (iii) each of the residues ##STR2## constitutes a 5-membered ring; each of A.sup.5 and A.sup.6 is an arylene radical wherein A.sup.5 and A.sup.6 are bonded to each other and to residues R.sup.1 --C--R.sup.2 and R.sup.3 --C--R.sup.4 by ring carbon atoms and R.sup.1 --C--R.sup.2 and R.sup.3 --C--R.sup.4 are connected to each other through a chain of 4 carbon atoms; and
R.sup.1, R.sup.2, R.sup.3 and R.sup.4 each represents hydrogen or a hydrocarbyl radical containing up to about 8 carbon atoms. Also disclosed are catalyst systems comprising one or more of the above phosphine compounds and rhodium, catalyst solutions comprising one or more the above phosphine compounds, rhodium and a hydroformylation solvent, and hydroformylation processes wherein olefins are contacted with carbon monoxide, hydrogen and the catalyst solution to produce aldehydes.

3. 5,332,846, Jul. 26, 1994, Hydroformylation process using novel phosphine-rhodium catalyst system; Thomas J. Devon, et al., 556/21, 15, 17; 568/454 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,332,846 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 3 of 53

ABSTRACT:
Disclosed are bis-phosphine compounds having the general formula ##STR1## wherein: each of A.sup.1, A.sup.2, A.sup.3 and A.sup.4 is an arylene radical wherein (i) each phosphorus atom P is bonded to a ring carbon atom of A.sup.1 and A.sup.2 and to a ring carbon atom of A.sup.3 and A.sup.4, (ii) A.sup.1 and A.sup.2, and A.sup.3 and A.sup.4 are bonded to each other by ring carbon atoms and (iii) each of the residues ##STR2## constitutes a 5-membered ring; each of A.sup.5 and A.sup.6 is an arylene radical wherein A.sup.5 and A.sup.6 are bonded to each other and to residues R.sup.1 --C--R.sup.2 and R.sup.3 --C--R.sup.4 by ring carbon atoms and R.sup.1 --C--R.sup.2 and R.sup.3 --C--R.sup.4 are connected to each other through a chain of 4 carbon atoms; and

R.sup.1, R.sup.2, R.sup.3 and R.sup.4 each represents hydrogen or a hydrocarbyl radical containing up to about 8 carbon atoms. Also disclosed are catalyst systems comprising one or more of the above phosphine compounds and rhodium, catalyst solutions comprising one or more the above phosphine compounds, rhodium and a hydroformylation solvent, and hydroformylation processes wherein olefins are contacted with carbon monoxide, hydrogen and the catalyst solution to produce aldehydes.

4. 5,326,847, Jul. 5, 1994, Hindered phenolic antioxidant; antioxidant containing hydrophilic urethane polymer; dry cleaning solvent resistant, waterproof, moisture-vapor permeable material containing the polymer; and method of making the same; Malcolm B. Burleigh, et al., 528/60; 424/78.37, 445; 514/772.3; 528/76, 77, 904 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,326,847 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 4 of 53

ABSTRACT:
The invention relates to a dry cleaning solvent resistant hydrophilic urethane polymer having about 0.5 to 10 weight percent of a hindered phenolic antioxidant reacted into its structure. The invention also relates to a hindered phenolic antioxidant capable of being reacted into the polymer. The invention also relates to a dry cleaning solvent resistant waterproof, moisture-vapor permeable material such as a laminate or a unitary sheet material. The unitary sheet material comprises a microporous polymeric matrix having pores comprising continuous passages extending through its thickness and opening into the opposite surfaces thereof, the passages being sufficiently filled with a moisture-vapor permeable, water-impermeable, hydrophilic material which comprises the polymer having the antioxidant reacted into its structure which prevents the passage of water and other liquids through the unitary sheet material while readily permitting moisture vapor transmission therethrough rendering the sheet material breathable. The unitary sheet material is made by causing a liquid composition comprising a hydrophilic material precursor to flow into the pores of the matrix, then causing the conversion thereof to solid hydrophilic material.

5. 5,312,862, May 17, 1994, Methods for admixing compressed fluids with solvent-borne compositions comprising solid polymers; Kenneth A. Nielsen, et al., 524/552; 106/195; 524/560, 563, 588, 594, 597, 601, 604, 612; 536/58 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,312,862 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 5 of 53

ABSTRACT:
Methods are presented by which compressed fluids such as carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, and ethane can be admixed with solvent-borne compositions that contain a high concentration of solid polymer, such as coating compositions, whereby precipitation of the solid polymer can be avoided, thereby preventing plugging of the mixing apparatus.

6. 5,234,471, Aug. 10, 1993, Polyimide gas separation membranes for carbon dioxide enrichment; Mark G. Weinberg, 95/47, 49, 51, 52 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,234,471 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 6 of 53

ABSTRACT:

Aromatic polyimide membranes have superior flux at low temperature for carbon dioxide and other condensable gases. Superior flux is achieved without reduction in selectivity or other valuable properties of prior art membranes.

7. 5,187,071, Feb. 16, 1993, Method for the selective control of weeds, pests, and microbes; Randy S. Fischer, et al., 435/32; 424/9.2; 435/29; 514/76, 119 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,187,071 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 7 of 53

ABSTRACT:
A novel means for identifying selective control agents for weeds, pests, and microbes is provided. Novel compositions for the selective control of weeds, pests, and microbes are also provided. The critical elements in the novel method of the invention relate to the systematic and specific identification of points of diversity which exist between the target organism and the host or other non-target organisms. More specifically the process involves identifying a difference which exists between the metabolic pathway of a microbial or plant target organism and a non-target host specie and then preparing a control agent which perturbs the metabolic pathway of the target without significantly perturbing the metabolic pathway of the host.

8. 5,173,300, Dec. 22, 1992, Hindered phenolic antioxidant containing hydrophilic urethane polymer; dry cleaning solvent resistant, waterproof, moisture-vapor permeable material containing the polymer; and method of making the same; Malcolm B. Burleigh, et al., 424/445; 428/290, 315.5; 604/369 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,173,300 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 8 of 53

ABSTRACT:
The invention relates to a dry cleaning solvent resistant hydrophilic urethane polymer having about 0.5 to 10 weight percent of a hindered phenolic antioxidant reacted into its structure. The invention also relates to a dry cleaning solvent resistant waterproof, moisture-vapor permeable material such as a laminate or a unitary sheet material. The unitary sheet material comprises a microporous polymeric matrix having pores comprising continuous passages extending through its thickness and opening into the opposite surfaces thereof, the passages being sufficiently filled with a moisture-vapor permeable, water-impermeable, hydrophilic material which comprises the polymer having the antioxidant reacted into its structure which prevents the passage of water and other liquids through the unitary sheet material while readily permitting moisture vapor transmission therethrough rendering the sheet material breathable. The unitary sheet material is made by causing a liquid composition comprising a hydrophilic material precursor to flow into the pores of the matrix, then causing the conversion thereof to solid hydrophilic material.

9. 5,168,056, Dec. 1, 1992, Enhanced production of common **aromatic** pathway compounds; John W. Frost, 435/172.3, 183, 193, 320.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,168,056 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 9 of 53

ABSTRACT:

A genetic element comprising an expression vector and a gene coding for transketolase is utilized to enhance diversion of carbon resources into the common **aromatic** pathway.

10. 5,093,888, Mar. 3, 1992, Optical transmitting system, optical members and polymer for same, and usage of same; Yoshitaka Takezawa, et al., 385/141, 144 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,093,888 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 10 of 53

ABSTRACT:
An optical transmitting system comprising a light source, an optical transmitting portion from the light source, and an optical detecting portion characterized in that a fraction of deuterium substitution for hydrogen in a repeat unit of an organic polymer composing the optical transmitting portion is at most 40%, fluorine content in said organic polymer is less than 40% by weight, and said organic polymer comprises an amorphous polymer which satisfies the equation (I):

(.rho./M)(9.1.times.10.sup.-5.n.sub.CH +9.1.times.10.sup.-4.n.sub.NH +1.5.times.10.sup.-3.n.sub.OH)<5.3.times.10.sup.-6 (I)

[where, .rho. is density of the polymer (g/cm.sup.3), M is molecular weight of the repeat unit (g/mol), n.sub.CH, n.sub.NH, and n.sub.OH indicates number of combination of C--H bond, N--H bond, and O--H bond in the repeat unit respectively].

11. 5,091,533, Feb. 25, 1992, 5-hydroxy-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran analogs as leukotriene biosynthesis inhibitors; Patrice C. Belanger, et al., 544/318, 235, 286, 338, 405; 546/141, 152, 156, 157, 170, 262; 548/182, 221, 305.1, 361.1, 361.5, 469, 486; 549/28, 58, 273, 292, 294, 414, 462, 470 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,091,533 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 11 of 53

ABSTRACT:
Compounds of the formula: ##STR1## where R.sup.2 contains certain aryls or heteroaryls are effective leukotriene inhibitors.

12. 5,074,958, Dec. 24, 1991, Method for removing polychlorinated dibenzodioxins and polychlorinated dibenzofurans and stickies from secondary fibers using supercritical propane solvent extraction; Carol A. Blaney, et al., 162/5, 63, 199, DIG.4 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,074,958 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 12 of 53

ABSTRACT:
A process for removing stickies and/or PCDD's and PCDF's from cellulose-containing fibers such as waste paper is provided. The process comprises contacting the fibers with supercritical or near supercritical propane for a period of time sufficient to extract a substantial portion of the stickies and/or PCDD's and PCDF's without substantially damaging the fibers. Extraction efficiencies of up to 95% for PCDD's or PCDF's and of about 70% to 95% for stickies have been achieved with the technique.

13. 5,015,701, May 14, 1991, Composition of vinyl ester resin, hydroxyalkyl (meth)acrylate and a styrene; Linda A. Domeier, 525/531; 523/466, 468; 525/423, 922 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,015,701 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 13 of 53

ABSTRACT:
Described herein are curable molding compositions comprising a mixture of:
(a) a vinyl ester produced by the addition of an unsaturated monocarboxylic acid to a polyepoxide and having a molecular weight greater than 300;
(b) acrylic or methacrylic acid or a functionalized derivative thereof having a molecular weight of less than 300;
(c) an ethylenically unsaturated monomer which is soluble in and copolymerizable with (a) and (b) and which is different from (b).
The compositions can also contain one or more fibers with a melting point or a glass transition temperature above about 130.degree. C.

14. 5,009,746, Apr. 23, 1991, Method for removing stickies from secondary fibers using supercritical CO.sub.2 solvent extraction; Shafi U. Hossain, et al., 162/5, 63, DIG.4 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,009,746 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 14 of 53

ABSTRACT:
A process for removing sticky contaminants ("stickies") from cellulose-containing fibers such as waste paper is provided. The process comprises contacting the fibers with supercritical or near supercritical carbon dioxide for a period of time sufficient to extract a substantial portion of the stickies without substantially damaging the fibers.

15. 4,997,872, Mar. 5, 1991, Resinous composition; Tadayuki Ohmae, et al., 524/433, 430, 436, 504; 525/71, 74, 75 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,997,872 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 15 of 53

ABSTRACT:
A resinous composition suitable for powder coating comprises (A) 80-98 parts by weight of a polypropylene composition comprising a crystalline propylene polymer grafted with an unsaturated carboxylic acid or an anhydride thereof, (B) 20-2 parts by weight of an ethylene/.alpha.-olefin copolymer having a density of 0.860-0.915 g/cm.sup.3, (C) 0.001-1.0 part by weight of a polymer of vinyl cycloalkane having 6 or more carbon atoms, and (D) 0-10 parts by weight of a metal oxide or a metal hydroxide.

16. 4,959,466, Sep. 25, 1990, Partially esterified polysaccharide (PEP) fat substitutes; John F. White, 536/119; 426/603, 804; 536/2, 3, 56, 58, 60, 102, 107, 114 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,959,466 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 16 of 53

ABSTRACT:
Partially esterified oligosaccharides and polysaccharides (PEPs) of the formula [P--O--R).sub.x].sub.n, where P is a polysaccharide having n=3-50 (preferably 3-10) C.sub.4 -C.sub.8 saccharide units, y is 0-4 (preferably 1 or 2), R is H or a C.sub.3 -C.sub.28 acyl group, and x is the degree of esterification ranging from 1-80 percent. The PEPs are used as indigestible fat substitutes (fat mimetics). They have non-caloric food values, with good organoleptic characteristics, are substantially resistant to intestinal absorption and do not appreciably hydrolyze in

the digestive tract. Suitable polysaccharides are preferably selected from xanthan gum, guar gum, gum arabic, aliginates, cellulose hydrolysis products, hydroxypropyl cellulose, starch hydrolysis products, casein, Karaya gum and pectin. C.sub.5 and C.sub.6 oligosaccharides of n=3-10 units are preferred. The polysaccharides are transesterified with fatty acid methyl esters to create PEPs of a degree of esterification determined for each polysaccharide. The physical properties of the resultant PEPs range from a liquid oil, through fats, greases, and ultimately to waxes, and are useful in food formulations and for cooking as they have good mouth feel and characteristics similar to vegetable oils and fats. Being relatively non-absorbable, indigestible, and non-toxic they may be substitued for natural or processed oils and fats, while maintaining low caloric value.

17. 4,868,267, Sep. 19, 1989, Aminated hydroxylated polyester polyol resin and molding compositions comprised thereof; James P. Bershas, et al., 528/73, 291 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,868,267 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 17 of 53

ABSTRACT:
A thermosetting resin composition comprising the product of an unsaturated polyester intermediate resin which is derived from the reaction of (a) an acid anhydride selected from the group including maleic acid anhydride or a mixture of maleic anhydride and a polyfunctional acid anhydride, a low molecular weight polyether polyol having a molecular weight of about 100 to about 600 selected from the group including diethylene glycol or a mixture of diethylene glycol and at least one other low molecular weight polyether polyol having a molecular weight of about 100 to about 600, and a lower alkylene oxide having from 2-4 carbon atoms; and, (b) a mono- or di-functional amino compound selected from the group including diethanolamine or a mixture of diethanolamine and at least one other mono- or di-functional amino compounds selected from the group including a primary or secondary amino alcohol or a primary or secondary diamine which contain isocyanate reactive groups attached to the nitrogen of the amino alcohol or diamine, the equivalent ratio of mono- or di-functional amino compound to unsaturated polyester intermediate resin being in the range from about 0.125 to about 0.5, such that a corresponding proportion of the unsaturated polyester intermediate resin remains unreacted and has a maleate functionality; (c) a morpholine compound; (d) a vinyl crosslinking compound; and (e) an isocyanate. The thermosetting resin compositions are especially useful in a reaction injection molding (RIM) process to prepare molded articles.

18. 4,851,480, Jul. 25, 1989, Extrusion-grade compositions comprising mixtures of wholly **aromatic** polyesters; Nathan D. Field, et al., 525/444; 524/539 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,851,480 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 18 of 53

ABSTRACT:
This invention relates to extrusion-grade compositions comprising mixtures of wholly **aromatic** polyesters. These compositions can be extruded into smooth films and sheets having good properties and pleasing visual appearances.

19. 4,833,026, May 23, 1989, Breathable, waterproof sheet materials and

methods for making the same; William L. Kausch, 428/315.5; 264/41, 136, 147, 154, 288.8; 428/910 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,833,026 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 19 of 53

ABSTRACT:
The present invention relates to breathable, waterproof sheet materials comprising a microporous polymeric film and a hydrophilic filler material infiltrated into the pores of the film, and to methods for making such sheet materials. In the methods of the present invention, the liquid hydrophilic material or precursor thereof is infiltrated into the pores of the microporous film after the film has been stretched in the lengthwise direction, but before the film is stretched in the transverse direction. By coating the microporous film prior to the transverse stretching step, superior waterproof sheet materials are obtained.

20. 4,764,540, Aug. 16, 1988, Rim polyurethane or polyurea compositions containing internal mold release agents; John E. Dewhurst, et al., 521/110; 252/182.14, 182.26, 182.28; 521/111; 524/714, 718; 528/53; 548/110; 556/437 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,764,540 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 20 of 53

ABSTRACT:
The present invention is directed to a process for the production of optionally cellular, polyurethane elastomer moldings or optionally cellular, rigid structural polyurethanes by reacting a reaction mixture containing
(i) a polyisocyanate,
(ii) a high molecular weight polymer having at least two isocyanate-reactive groups and having a molecular weight of 400 to about 10,000,
(iii) about 5 to 50% by weight, based on the weight of component (ii) of a chain-extender having at least two isocyanate-reactive groups and
(iv) about 0.05 to 10 weight percent, based on the weight of components (ii) and (iii) of a salt based on a carboxy functional siloxane and an amidine group-containing compound of the formula ##STR1## wherein R.sub.1, R.sub.2 and R.sub.3 are straight or branched, saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon chains having up to 30 carbon atoms which may optionally be substituted by ether groups, ester groups, amide groups or amidine groups and may also optionally be terminated by isocyanate-reactive groups such as hydroxyl or amino groups, R.sub.4 corresponds to the definition of R.sub.1, R.sub.2 and R.sub.3, but may additionally represent an **aromatic** substituent having 6 to 15 carbon atoms or may represent the group --NR.sub.2 R.sub.3 and R.sub.1, R.sub.2, R.sub.3 and R.sub.4 may, with one or both of the amidine nitrogens, also form a heterocyclic ring.
The present invention is also directed to the amidine group-containing salt (iv) and to a isocyanate-reactive composition based on components (ii), (iii) and (iv).

21. 4,755,575, Jul. 5, 1988, Process for preparing fiber reinforced molded articles; Linda A. Domeier, et al., 526/313; 525/44, 455, 502, 531; 526/320, 323.1, 323.2 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,755,575 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 21 of 53

ABSTRACT:

Described herein is an improved process for rapidly fabricating fiber reinforced thermoset resin articles comprising: (a) providing in a heatable matched metal die mold a bonded web of one or more fibers with a melting point or a glass transition temperature above about 130.degree. C., (b) providing in an accumulator zone a liquid body of a thermosettable organic material having a viscosity determined at 120.degree. C., in the absence of curing agent, of less than about 50 centipoises, which is curable upon heating to a thermoset resin composition, the viscosity of said liquid body being maintained essentially constant in the accumulator zone by keeping its temperature below that at which curing of said materials is substantial, (c) closing said mold containing said web, (d) injecting at least a portion of said thermosettable organic material under pressure from said accumulator zone into the mold to thereby fill the cavity in said mold, (e) initiating the curing of said materials by subjecting the materials to a temperature by heating the mold, which is above the temperature at which the curing of said materials is initiated, and (f) opening said molding and removing the cured thermoset article therefrom, wherein the improvement comprises improving the release of the cured article from the mold by increasing the cross-link density of the cured thermosettable organic material in the molded article. Also described herein are curable molding compositions used for the rapid fabrication of fiber-reinforced thermoset resin articles having improved mold release characteristics.

22. 4,751,263, Jun. 14, 1988, Curable molding compositions containing a poly(acrylate); Linda A. Domeier, et al., 524/513, 555, 558; 525/183; 526/304, 323.2 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,751,263 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 22 of 53

ABSTRACT:
Described herein are curable molding compositions comprising a mixture of:
(a) a poly(acrylate) characterized by the following empirical formula: ##STR1## wherein R is the hydroxy-free residue of an organic polyhydric alcohol which contained alcoholic hydroxyl groups bonded to different carbon atoms, R.sub.1 and R.sub.2 are independently hydrogen or methyl, and n is 1 to 3,
(b) acrylic or methacrylic acid or a functionalized derivative thereof having a molecular weight of less than 300 which is different from (a), and
(c) an ethylenically unsaturated monomer which is soluble in and copolymerizable with (a) and (b) and which is different from (a) and (b). The compositions can also contain one or more fibers with a melting point or a glass transition temperature above about 130.degree. C.

23. 4,626,570, Dec. 2, 1986, Low shrinking thermosetting polyester resin compositions and a process for the preparation thereof; Hugh C. Gardner, 525/12, 13, 20, 23, 34, 44, 168, 170 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,626,570 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 23 of 53

ABSTRACT:
This invention relates to low shrinking, low viscosity curable polyester resin compositions, which compositions contain a mixture of (i) an unsaturated ester terminally modified with a reactive olefin such as dicyclopentadiene or other Diels-Alder adducts of cyclopentadiene with an

olefinic or acetylenic hydrocarbon or alkylated derivative thereof, (ii) a copolymerizable ethylenically unsaturated monomer which serves to crosslink the unsaturated polyester to a thermoset product, and (iii) a thermoplastic polymer low profile additive. Cured articles prepared from these curable polyester resin compositions exhibit reduced surface roughness. Fiber reinforced thermoset articles can be produced from these curable resin compositions.

24. 4,596,843, Jun. 24, 1986, High solids coating compositions; Donald G. Wind, 523/416, 402, 404, 418, 424, 429, 438, 439, 454, 455, 456, 462, 463, 464; 524/317, 361, 364, 365, 512, 539, 542; 525/510, 511 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,596,843 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 24 of 53

ABSTRACT:

A high solids coating composition which comprises 10-96 percent by weight resin solids of a low molecular weight epoxy oligomer, 2-35 percent by weight crosslinking glycoluril-formaldehyde resin and a primary sulfonic acid catalyst. The oligomer is condensed upon heating into a high molecular weight polymer film with simultaneous crosslinking with the crosslinking agent to provide the desired film properties.

25. 4,585,847, Apr. 29, 1986, Curable molding compositions containing a half ester of an organic polyol; Linda A. Domeier, 526/271; 524/523 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,585,847 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 25 of 53

ABSTRACT:
Described herein are curable molding compositions comprising a mixture of:
(a) a half ester of an organic polyol characterized by the following empirical formula: ##STR1## wherein n is a number having an average value of about 1.5 to less than about 4, m is equal to the free valence of R less the average value of n, and R is the hydroxyl-free residue of an organic polyol which contained from 2 to 4, inclusive, hydroxyl groups in formula (I),
(b) maleic anhydride,
(c) acrylic or methacrylic acid or a functionalized derivative thereof having a molecular weight of less than 300, and
(d) an ethylenically unsaturated monomer which is soluble in and copolymerizable with (a), (b), and (c) and which is different from (a), (b), and (c).
The compositions can also contain one or more fibers with a melting point or a glass transition temperature above about 130.degree. C.

26. 4,585,833, Apr. 29, 1986, Low shrinkling curable poly(acrylate) molding compositions; Linda A. Domeier, 525/260, 265, 281, 285, 286, 293, 296, 301, 303, 305, 306 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,585,833 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 26 of 53

ABSTRACT:
This invention is directed to curable molding compositions containing a mixture of a poly(acrylate), a polymerizable ethylenically unsaturated monomer which serves to crosslink the poly(acrylate) to a thermoset

product, a thermoplastic polymer low profile additive, and a free radical initiator mixture containing at least one initiator with a 10-hour half-life temperature (t.sub.1/2) of greater than about 90.degree. C. and at least one initiator with a 10-hour half-life temperature (t.sub.1/2) of less than about 90.degree. C. The curable molding compositions exhibit improved shrink control during the curing reaction. This invention is also directed to fiber reinforced thermoset resin articles which exhibit generally improved surface appearance quality and can be produced by a rapid injection molding process from the curable molding compositions.

27. 4,579,890, Apr. 1, 1986, Curable molding compositions containing a polyester resin; Linda A. Domeier, 523/512, 514, 515, 516, 523, 527; 525/48 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,579,890 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 27 of 53

ABSTRACT:
Described herein are curable molding compositions comprising a mixture of:
(a) an unsaturated polyester;
(b) acrylic or methacrylic acid or a functionalized derivative thereof having a molecular weight of less than 300;
(c) an ethylenically unsaturated monomer which is soluble in and copolymerizable with (a) and (b) and which is different from (b); and
(d) one or more fibers with a melting point or a glass transition temperature above about 130.degree. C.

28. 4,575,473, Mar. 11, 1986, Curable poly(acrylate) molding compositions containing a thermoplastic polymer low profile additive; Linda A. Domeier, 428/290; 264/257; 524/425, 426, 427, 441, 445, 492, 496, 504, 513, 514, 533, 539; 525/66, 301, 305 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,575,473 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 28 of 53

ABSTRACT:
This invention is directed to curable molding compositions containing a mixutre of a poly(acrylate), a polymerizable ethylenically unsaturated monomer which serves to crosslink the poly(acrylate) to a thermoset product, and a thermoplastic polymer low profile additive. The curable molding compositions exhibit improved shrink control during the curing reaction. This invention is also directed to fiber reinforced thermoset resin articles which exhibit generally improved surface appearance quality and can be produced by a rapid injection molding process from the curable molding compositions.

29. 4,553,982, Nov. 19, 1985, Coated abrasive containing epoxy binder and method of producing the same; Gerald E. Korbel, et al., 51/298, 294, 295; 427/214, 221, 386, 411, 412; 428/240, 241, 244, 264, 326 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,553,982 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 29 of 53

ABSTRACT:
The use of an **aromatic** amine salt of a substituted pentafluoroantimonic acid as a curing agent for epoxy resins, and the use of the epoxy resin compositions as binders for abrasives in abrasive sheet products, are disclosed. The **aromatic** amines are selected from aniline and hindered **aromatic** amines.

30. 4,532,297, Jul. 30, 1985, Low viscosity curable polyester resin compositions and a process for the production thereof; Hugh C. Gardner, 525/48, 20, 23, 43, 49; 528/274, 295.3, 298, 306, 485, 487, 488, 492 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,532,297 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 30 of 53

ABSTRACT:
This invention relates to low viscosity curable polyester resin compositions and a process for the preparation thereof, which compositions contain a mixture of (i) an unsaturated ester terminally modified with a reactive olefin such as dicyclopentadiene or other Diels-Alder adducts of cyclopentadiene with an olefinic or acetylenic hydrocarbon or alkylated derivative thereof and (ii) a polymerizable ethylenically unsaturated monomer which serves to crosslink the unsaturated ester to a thermoset product. Fiber reinforced thermoset articles can be produced from these low viscosity curable polyester resin compositions.

31. 4,532,296, Jul. 30, 1985, Process for producing low viscosity curable polyester resin compositions; Hugh C. Gardner, 525/48, 20, 23, 43, 49; 528/274, 295.3, 298, 306, 485, 487, 488, 492 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,532,296 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 31 of 53

ABSTRACT:
This invention relates to a process for producing low viscosity curable polyester resin compositions, which compositions contain a mixture of (i) an unsaturated ester terminally modified with a reactive olefin such as dicyclopentadiene or other Diels-Alder adducts of cyclopentadiene with an olefinic or acetylenic hydrocarbon or alkylated derivative thereof and (ii) a polymerizable ethylenically unsaturated monomer which serves to crosslink the unsaturated ester to a thermoset product. Fiber reinforced thermoset articles can be produced from these curable polyester resin compositions.

32. 4,525,890, Jul. 2, 1985, Paintbrush embedment compound and paintbrush construction and method embodying same; Dwight E. Peerman, et al., 15/193; 156/72, 293, 305; 300/21; 528/65, 67 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,525,890 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 32 of 53

ABSTRACT:
An embedment compound for a paintbrush or the like, together with a paintbrush construction and method of manufacture embodying the improved embedment compound. The embedment compound is a polyurethane composition having a crosslink density sufficient to render such compound acceptably resistant to all paint solvents.
For example, a typical embodiment composition comprises a blend of Mondur MR with a prepolymer prepared from Pluracol TP-440 and Isonate 143L, and the blend cured at 100.degree. C. overnight.

33. 4,524,162, Jun. 18, 1985, Low shrinking curable molding compositions containing a poly(acrylate); Linda A. Domeier, 523/438, 439, 457, 467, 468, 523; 524/425, 426, 427, 437, 445, 492, 494, 496, 538; 525/107, 108, 111, 113, 179, 226, 305, 316 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,524,162 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 33 of 53

ABSTRACT:
This invention is directed to curable molding compositions containing a mixture of a poly(acrylate); a polymerizable ethylenically unsaturated monomer which serves to crosslink the poly(acrylate) to a thermoset product; a crosslinkable vinyl monomer having a reactivity ratio (r.sub.1) with styrene of greater than one and at least one of the following: (i) a second crosslinkable vinyl monomer having a reactivity ratio (r.sub.1) with styrene of greater than one, (ii) an epoxy compound having at least one 1,2-epoxy group per molecule, and (iii) an unsaturated fatty acid ester; and a thermoplastic polymer low profile additive. The curable molding compositions exhibit improved shrink control during the curing reaction. This invention is also directed to fiber reinforced thermoset resin articles which exhibit generally improved surface appearance quality and can be produced by a rapid injection molding process from the curable molding compositions.

34. 4,522,978, Jun. 11, 1985, Low viscosity, dicyclopentadienyl-modified polyester compositions and a process for the preparation thereof; Hugh C. Gardner, 525/48, 20, 23; 528/176, 274, 286, 295.3, 297, 298, 303, 306 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,522,978 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 34 of 53

ABSTRACT:
This invention relates to low viscosity polyester compositions which are terminally modified with a reactive olefin such as dicyclopentadiene or other Diels-Alder adducts of cyclopentadiene with an olefinic or acetylenic hydrocarbon or alkylated derivative thereof, and a process for the preparation thereof. These low viscosity polyester compositions have utility in resin systems for moldings, coatings, sealants and adhesives, and as reactive diluents.

35. 4,522,977, Jun. 11, 1985, Process for producing dicyclopentadienyl-modified polyester compositions; Hugh C. Gardner, 525/48, 20, 23; 528/274, 286, 298, 303, 306 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,522,977 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 35 of 53

ABSTRACT:
This invention relates to a process for producing polyester compositions which are terminally modified with a reactive olefin such as dicyclopentadiene or other Diels-Alder adducts of cyclopentadiene with an olefinic or acetylenic hydrocarbon or alkylated derivative thereof. These polyester compositions have utility in resin systems for moldings, coatings, sealants and adhesives, and also as reactive diluents.

36. 4,503,211, Mar. 5, 1985, Epoxy resin curing agent, process and composition; Janis Robins, 528/92, 93, 110, 124, 361, 393, 409; 556/64, 76, 80 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,503,211 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 36 of 53

ABSTRACT:
An epoxy resin latently curable composition including a novel curing agent comprising the liquid salt of a substituted pentafluoroantimonic acid and an **aromatic** amine selected from the group consisting of

aniline and a hindered amine has a desirably long pot life yet cures rapidly with heating to a cured composition.

37. 4,487,798, Dec. 11, 1984, Curable poly(acrylate) molding compositions containing a thermoplastic polymer low profile additive; Linda A. Domeier, 428/288, 290; 524/492, 496, 504, 513, 514, 533, 539; 525/66, 301, 305 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,487,798 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 37 of 53

ABSTRACT:
This invention is directed to curable molding compositions containing a mixture of a poly(acrylate), a polymerizable ethylenically unsaturated monomer which serves to crosslink the poly(acrylate) to a thermoset product, unsubstituted or substituted meta- and/or para-divinylbenzene and a thermoplastic polymer low profile additive. The curable molding compositions exhibit improved shrink control during the curing reaction. This invention is also directed to fiber reinforced thermoset resin articles which exhibit generally improved surface appearance quality and can be produced by a rapid injection molding process from the curable molding compositions.

38. 4,483,961, Nov. 20, 1984, Polymeric cyclopentadiene derivatives, method for preparing and use thereof; Diether Koch, et al., 524/542; 523/139, 144, 466; 524/593, 877; 528/220, 246 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,483,961 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 38 of 53

ABSTRACT:
Polymeric cyclopentadiene derivatives, method for preparing polymeric cyclopentadiene derivatives, and use of polymeric cyclopentadiene derivatives in curable binder compositions.

39. 4,482,489, Nov. 13, 1984, Light-sensitive diazonium trifluoromethane sulfonates; Carmine A. DiPippo, 534/556; 430/4, 136, 147, 151, 157, 163, 171, 176, 177; 522/25, 32, 170; 524/190 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,482,489 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 39 of 53

ABSTRACT:
Provided are light-sensitive diazonium compounds known as diazonium trifluoromethane sulfonates, which have the structural formula: ##STR1## wherein D --N.dbd.N-- is the cation of a light-sensitive, **aromatic** diazonium compound. The diazonium trifluoromethane sulfonates are prepared as the reaction product of trifluoromethyl sulfonic acid, or a salt thereof, and a diazonium compound. Said diazonium trifluoromethane sulfonates find utility in diazography formulation for both positive- and negative-working diazotype photoreproduction systems, and as latent polymerization initiators activatable by irradiation.

40. 4,414,367, Nov. 8, 1983, Curable molding compositions; Hugh C. Gardner, 525/531, 922 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,414,367 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 40 of 53

ABSTRACT:
Described herein are curable liquid homogeneous mixtures used for the rapid production of fiber-reinforced thermoset resin articles which

comprise:
(a) a vinyl ester of the following formula: ##STR1## wherein the R's are independently hydrogen or methyl, R.sub.1 is the residue of a cycloaliphatic or **aromatic** diol and n has an average value of from 1 to about 5.
(b) a second crosslinkable oligomer containing two or more unsaturated groups selected from acrylates, methacrylates and fumarate diesters; and
(c) a monoethylenically unsaturated monomer, wherein the ratio of (a) to (b) is greater than about 0.3.

41. 4,390,677, Jun. 28, 1983, Article molded from ethylene hydrocarbon copolymer; Frederick J. Karol, et al., 526/348.6; 264/310, 328.1; 526/348, 348.2 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,390,677 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 41 of 53

ABSTRACT:
An article molded from ethylene hydrocarbon copolymers, which articles have superior stress crack resistance and low temperature toughness.

42. 4,324,679, Apr. 13, 1982, Controlling odor in photopolymerization; Robert C. Carlson, 522/31; 430/280.1, 281.1; 522/170 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,324,679 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 42 of 53

ABSTRACT:
The use of certain organic materials having non-**aromatic** carbon-carbon unsaturation is described in connection with photopolymerizable compositions containing **aromatic** sulfonium complex salt photoinitiators in order to minimize or eliminate the odor of organosulfur reaction by-products.

43. 4,318,766, Mar. 9, 1982, Process of using photocopolymerizable compositions based on epoxy and hydroxyl-containing organic materials; George H. Smith, 156/330; 427/506, 517; 428/413, 417, 418; 430/270.1, 289.1, 300, 302, 306; 522/25, 31, 46, 88, 129, 170 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,318,766 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 43 of 53

ABSTRACT:
Photocopolymerizable compositions are described which contain epoxides, organic material with hydroxyl functionality, and a photosensitive **aromatic** sulfonium or iodonium salt of a halogen-containing complex ion. Coated substrates are also described.

44. 4,293,480, Oct. 6, 1981, Urethane binder compositions for no-bake and cold box foundry application utilizing isocyanato-urethane polymers; Ralph D. Martin, et al., 523/143, 142; 524/590; 525/456 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,293,480 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 44 of 53

ABSTRACT:
Foundry cores and molds for casting metals are prepared by forming a binder comprising a polyol, an isocyanato urethane polymer and a urethane catalyst. The foundry cores and molds of this invention are formed by processes known in the industry as the "cold box" process and the no-bake process. The binder is especially useful for casting non-ferrous metals, for example, the casting of aluminum, magnesium and other lightweight

metals. The cores and molds produced for casting aluminum and other lightweight metals exhibit excellent shakeout while retaining other desirable core and mold properties.

45. 4,256,828, Mar. 17, 1981, Photocopolymerizable compositions based on epoxy and hydroxyl-containing organic materials; George H. Smith, 522/31; 430/270.1, 280.1, 914, 921, 925; 522/14, 15, 25, 88, 129, 146, 170 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,256,828 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 45 of 53

ABSTRACT:
Photocopolymerizable compositions are described which contain epoxides, organic material with hydroxyl functionality, and a photosensitive **aromatic** sulfonium or iodonium salt of a halogen-containing complex ion. Coated substrates are also described.

46. 4,231,951, Nov. 4, 1980, Complex salt photoinitiator; George H. Smith, et al., 556/80 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,231,951 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 46 of 53

ABSTRACT:
A triarylsulfonium complex salt is described which has particular utility as a photoinitiator for the polymerization of epoxide monomers in thick films or coatings. Photopolymerizable compositions are also described.

47. 4,218,531, Aug. 19, 1980, Addition of ethylenically unsaturated materials to control odor in photopolymerizable epoxy compositions; Robert C. Carlson, 430/280.1, 281.1; 522/31, 79, 146, 150, 170 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,218,531 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 47 of 53

ABSTRACT:
The use of certain organic materials having non-**aromatic** carbon-carbon unsaturation is described in connection with photopolymerizable compositions containing **aromatic** sulfonium complex salt photoinitiators in order to minimize or eliminate the odor of organosulfur reaction by-products.

48. 4,173,476, Nov. 6, 1979, Complex salt photoinitiator; George H. Smith, et al., 430/280.1; 264/447, 448, 495; 430/145; 522/31, 170; 528/90, 361, 409; 556/80; 987/24 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,173,476 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 48 of 53

ABSTRACT:
A triarylsulfonium complex salt is described which has particular utility as a photoinitiator for the polymerization of epoxide monomers in thick films or coatings. Photopolymerizable compositions are also described.

49. 4,171,453, Oct. 16, 1979, Carbonation of alkali metal phenates; Eugene R. Moore, et al., 562/406, 424 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,171,453 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 49 of 53

ABSTRACT:

A dry alkali metal phenate can be more efficiently carbonated with carbon dioxide under pressure to an alkali metal carboxylate of a phenol, if the phenate is finely divided and the temperature during carbonation is maintained below about 135.degree. C. until at least about 25 mole percent of the carbon dioxide theoretically necessary to achieve complete carbonation is absorbed by the phenate. This method of carbonation is particularly useful to produce the sodium salt of salicylic acid.

50. 4,115,295, Sep. 19, 1978, Polymerizable compositions containing highly fluorinated aliphatic sulfonyl protonic acid catalyst; Janis Robins, et al., 528/90; 525/346, 485, 523; 528/23, 26, 27, 55, 110, 361, 393, 408, 417, 418, 419, 421 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,115,295 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 50 of 53

ABSTRACT:
Two-part polymerizable compositions are described which contain (a) organic material having epoxide functionality, (b) organic material having hydroxyl functionality, and (c) a catalyst comprising highly fluorinated aliphatic sulfonyl protonic acid or a compound capable of liberating such acid. The compositions polymerize essentially completely at room temperature (or at slightly elevated temperatures). The polymerized compositions have desirable dielectric properties and are therefore especially useful for potting electrical components.

51. 4,100,354, Jul. 11, 1978, Terephthalate ester polyols; Gwilym E. Owen, Jr., 560/89; 521/172, 173, 176; 560/91 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,100,354 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 51 of 53

ABSTRACT:

Mixtures of glycols, monomers and oligomers are disclosed which mixtures are converted to terephthalate ester polyols. These terephthalate ester polyols are useful in the production of polyurethane foams. When these polyols are employed to produce polyurethane foams, the resulting foams exhibit excellent flame properties.

52. 3,755,262, Aug. 28, 1973, TRANSPARENT HIGH-IMPACT POLYURETHANE PRODUCTS; Edwin C. Slagel, 528/66; 135/115; 264/338; 528/49, 52, 55, 56, 58, 77, 906 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 3,755,262 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 52 of 53

ABSTRACT:
A polyurethane and method of making said polyurethane which is characterized by being transparent and having good heat distortion and resistance to haze and impact.

53. 3,634,169, Jan. 11, 1972, FILM ADHESIVES OF POLYVINYL CHLORIDE AND EPOXIDE RESINS; Edward William Garnish, 156/306.9, 246, 249, 313, 330, 333; 428/349, 355, 413, 415, 416; 525/121 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 3,634,169 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 53 of 53

ABSTRACT:
A method of preparing a heat-curable film, suitable for use as an adhesive, which comprises:

A. forming a layer of a liquid mixture of
I. an epoxide resin,
Ii. a heat-curing agent therefor,
Iii. a plastisol containing, finely dispersed in a plasticizer, a vinyl chloride polymer, and
B. heating the said layer such that the plastisol gels and the mixture forms a coherent film but the epoxide resin remains curable.

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L8           509 S PHOSPHOTRANSFERASE# OR PHOSPHO TRANSFERASE#
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        983061 INCREAS?
L11         45 L1 (6A)(MODIF? OR ALTER? OR INCREAS?)

FILE 'SCISEARCH'

        180776 MODIF?
        231861 ALTER?
        624280 INCREAS?
L12         50 L2 (6A)(MODIF? OR ALTER? OR INCREAS?)

FILE 'LIFESCI'

         47129 MODIF?
         81001 ALTER?
        239393 INCREAS?
L13         31 L3 (6A)(MODIF? OR ALTER? OR INCREAS?)

FILE 'BIOTECHDS'
         14323 MODIF?
         10152 ALTER?
         33507 INCREAS?
L14         18 L4 (6A)(MODIF? OR ALTER? OR INCREAS?)

FILE 'BIOSIS'

        205527 MODIF?
        357690 ALTER?
       1169041 INCREAS?

L15         90 L5 (6A)(MODIF? OR ALTER? OR INCREAS?)

FILE 'EMBASE'

        170424 MODIF?
        325576 ALTER?
        985001 INCREAS?
L16         41 L6 (6A)(MODIF? OR ALTER? OR INCREAS?)
```

```
FILE 'HCAPLUS'

        440987 MODIF?
        397282 ALTER?
       2026009 INCREAS?
L17         72 L7 (6A)(MODIF? OR ALTER? OR INCREAS?)

FILE 'NTIS'
         83459 MODIF?
         74205 ALTER?
        148044 INCREAS?
L18          6 L8 (6A)(MODIF? OR ALTER? OR INCREAS?)

FILE 'WPIDS'

        134546 MODIF?
        246567 ALTER?
        716341 INCREAS?
L19         15 L9 (6A)(MODIF? OR ALTER? OR INCREAS?)

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L20        368 L10(6A)(MODIF? OR ALTER? OR INCREAS?)

=> s (phosphoenolpyruvate or (phospho enol or phosphoenol)(w)pyruvate or
pep)(4a)(suppl#### or availab?)

FILE 'MEDLINE'
          4612 PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE
          1845 PHOSPHO
           438 ENOL
            45 PHOSPHO ENOL
                 (PHOSPHO(W)ENOL)
           175 PHOSPHOENOL
         17595 PYRUVATE
          1950 PEP
        209510 SUPPL####
        137853 AVAILAB?
L21         16 (PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE OR (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOENOL)(W)PY
               RUVATE OR PEP)(4A)(SUPPL#### OR AVAILAB?)

FILE 'SCISEARCH'
          3379 PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE
          1090 PHOSPHO
          3733 ENOL
            36 PHOSPHO ENOL
                 (PHOSPHO(W)ENOL)
           132 PHOSPHOENOL
         10679 PYRUVATE
          1186 PEP
         45265 SUPPL####
        110474 AVAILAB?
L22         16 (PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE OR (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOENOL)(W)PY
               RUVATE OR PEP)(4A)(SUPPL#### OR AVAILAB?)

FILE 'LIFESCI'
          1336 PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE
           603 "PHOSPHO"
           156 "ENOL"
```

```
            12 PHOSPHO ENOL
               ("PHOSPHO"(W)"ENOL")
            84 PHOSPHOENOL
          3675 PYRUVATE
           505 PEP
         11890 SUPPL####
         41064 AVAILAB?
L23          5 (PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE OR (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOENOL)(W)PY
               RUVATE OR PEP)(4A)(SUPPL#### OR AVAILAB?)

FILE 'BIOTECHDS'
           220 PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE
           120 PHOSPHO
            98 ENOL
             2 PHOSPHO ENOL
               (PHOSPHO(W)ENOL)
            29 PHOSPHOENOL
          1060 PYRUVATE
           100 PEP
          4477 SUPPL####
          4619 AVAILAB?
L24          2 (PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE OR (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOENOL)(W)PY
               RUVATE OR PEP)(4A)(SUPPL#### OR AVAILAB?)

FILE 'BIOSIS'
          5521 PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE
         54446 PHOSPHO
          1555 ENOL
           134 PHOSPHO ENOL
               (PHOSPHO(W)ENOL)
          3541 PHOSPHOENOL
         27539 PYRUVATE
          2647 PEP
         64167 SUPPL####
        144626 AVAILAB?
L25         23 (PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE OR (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOENOL)(W)PY
               RUVATE OR PEP)(4A)(SUPPL#### OR AVAILAB?)

FILE 'EMBASE'
          3021 PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE
          1256 "PHOSPHO"
           871 "ENOL"
            35 PHOSPHO ENOL
               ("PHOSPHO"(W)"ENOL")
           130 PHOSPHOENOL
         14236 PYRUVATE
          1767 PEP

        287930 SUPPL####
        143285 AVAILAB?
L26         13 (PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE OR (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOENOL)(W)PY
               RUVATE OR PEP)(4A)(SUPPL#### OR AVAILAB?)

FILE 'HCAPLUS'
          7965 PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE
          4810 PHOSPHO
         11627 ENOL
            28 PHOSPHO ENOL
```

```
                (PHOSPHO(W)ENOL)
          409 PHOSPHOENOL
        31559 PYRUVATE
         3648 PEP
       106294 SUPPL####
       194868 AVAILAB?
L27        38 (PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE OR (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOENOL)(W)PY
              RUVATE OR PEP)(4A)(SUPPL#### OR AVAILAB?)

FILE 'NTIS'
           33 PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE
           34 PHOSPHO
           72 ENOL
            0 PHOSPHO ENOL
                (PHOSPHO(W)ENOL)
            5 PHOSPHOENOL
          281 PYRUVATE
         1023 PEP
        73187 SUPPL####
       191050 AVAILAB?
L28        13 (PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE OR (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOENOL)(W)PY
              RUVATE OR PEP)(4A)(SUPPL#### OR AVAILAB?)

FILE 'WPIDS'
           48 PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE
         2693 PHOSPHO
         1215 ENOL
           57 PHOSPHO ENOL
                (PHOSPHO(W)ENOL)
           60 PHOSPHOENOL
          771 PYRUVATE
          162 PEP

       511912 SUPPL####
        54236 AVAILAB?
L29         0 (PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE OR (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOENOL)(W)PY
              RUVATE OR PEP)(4A)(SUPPL#### OR AVAILAB?)

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L30       126 (PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE OR (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOENOL)(W) P
              YRUVATE OR PEP)(4A)(SUPPL#### OR AVAILAB?)

=> s phosphotransferase# or phospho transferase#

FILE 'MEDLINE'
        13813 PHOSPHOTRANSFERASE#
         1845 PHOSPHO
        23540 TRANSFERASE#
            8 PHOSPHO TRANSFERASE#
                (PHOSPHO(W)TRANSFERASE#)
L31     13817 PHOSPHOTRANSFERASE# OR PHOSPHO TRANSFERASE#

FILE 'SCISEARCH'
         2566 PHOSPHOTRANSFERASE#
         1090 PHOSPHO
        16044 TRANSFERASE#
            9 PHOSPHO TRANSFERASE#
                (PHOSPHO(W)TRANSFERASE#)
```

```
L32        2573 PHOSPHOTRANSFERASE# OR PHOSPHO TRANSFERASE#

FILE 'LIFESCI'
           1729 PHOSPHOTRANSFERASE#
            603 "PHOSPHO"
           5957 TRANSFERASE#
              5 PHOSPHO TRANSFERASE#
                  ("PHOSPHO"(W)TRANSFERASE#)
L33        1731 PHOSPHOTRANSFERASE# OR PHOSPHO TRANSFERASE#

FILE 'BIOTECHDS'
           1309 PHOSPHOTRANSFERASE#
            120 PHOSPHO
           1032 TRANSFERASE#
              0 PHOSPHO TRANSFERASE#
                  (PHOSPHO(W)TRANSFERASE#)
L34        1309 PHOSPHOTRANSFERASE# OR PHOSPHO TRANSFERASE#

FILE 'BIOSIS'
           4218 PHOSPHOTRANSFERASE#
          54446 PHOSPHO
          47859 TRANSFERASE#
           1748 PHOSPHO TRANSFERASE#
                  (PHOSPHO(W)TRANSFERASE#)
L35        5327 PHOSPHOTRANSFERASE# OR PHOSPHO TRANSFERASE#

FILE 'EMBASE'
           4216 PHOSPHOTRANSFERASE#
           1256 "PHOSPHO"
          19848 TRANSFERASE#
              4 PHOSPHO TRANSFERASE#
                  ("PHOSPHO"(W)TRANSFERASE#)
L36        4220 PHOSPHOTRANSFERASE# OR PHOSPHO TRANSFERASE#

FILE 'HCAPLUS'
           5013 PHOSPHOTRANSFERASE#
           4810 PHOSPHO
          22411 TRANSFERASE#
              4 PHOSPHO TRANSFERASE#
                  (PHOSPHO(W)TRANSFERASE#)
L37        5017 PHOSPHOTRANSFERASE# OR PHOSPHO TRANSFERASE#

FILE 'NTIS'
            121 PHOSPHOTRANSFERASE#
             34 PHOSPHO
            524 TRANSFERASE#
              0 PHOSPHO TRANSFERASE#
                  (PHOSPHO(W)TRANSFERASE#)
L38         121 PHOSPHOTRANSFERASE# OR PHOSPHO TRANSFERASE#

FILE 'WPIDS'
             79 PHOSPHOTRANSFERASE#
           2693 PHOSPHO
           1591 TRANSFERASE#
             11 PHOSPHO TRANSFERASE#
                  (PHOSPHO(W)TRANSFERASE#)
L39          81 PHOSPHOTRANSFERASE# OR PHOSPHO TRANSFERASE#
```

```
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L40      34196 PHOSPHOTRANSFERASE# OR PHOSPHO TRANSFERASE#

=> s l40 and l10

FILE 'MEDLINE'
L41          6 L31 AND L1

FILE 'SCISEARCH'
L42          6 L32 AND L2

FILE 'LIFESCI'
L43          1 L33 AND L3

FILE 'BIOTECHDS'
L44          1 L34 AND L4

FILE 'BIOSIS'
L45          6 L35 AND L5

FILE 'EMBASE'
L46          2 L36 AND L6

FILE 'HCAPLUS'
L47          3 L37 AND L7

FILE 'NTIS'
L48          1 L38 AND L8

FILE 'WPIDS'
L49          0 L39 AND L9

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L50         26 L40 AND L10

=> s l40(8a)(delet? or inactivat?)

FILE 'MEDLINE'
         52523 DELET?
         55724 INACTIVAT?
L51         89 L31(8A)(DELET? OR INACTIVAT?)

FILE 'SCISEARCH'
         35847 DELET?
         34336 INACTIVAT?
L52         31 L32(8A)(DELET? OR INACTIVAT?)

FILE 'LIFESCI'
         23068 DELET?
         19603 INACTIVAT?
L53         46 L33(8A)(DELET? OR INACTIVAT?)

FILE 'BIOTECHDS'
          5056 DELET?
          4282 INACTIVAT?
L54         37 L34(8A)(DELET? OR INACTIVAT?)

FILE 'BIOSIS'
```

```
         53060 DELET?
         64683 INACTIVAT?
L55         90 L35(8A)(DELET? OR INACTIVAT?)

FILE 'EMBASE'
         44632 DELET?
         49222 INACTIVAT?
L56         59 L36(8A)(DELET? OR INACTIVAT?)

FILE 'HCAPLUS'
         48952 DELET?
         74626 INACTIVAT?
L57        116 L37(8A)(DELET? OR INACTIVAT?)

FILE 'NTIS'
          3611 DELET?
          1750 INACTIVAT?
L58          0 L38(8A)(DELET? OR INACTIVAT?)

FILE 'WPIDS'
          6582 DELET?
          6016 INACTIVAT?
L59          3 L39(8A)(DELET? OR INACTIVAT?)

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L60        471 L40(8A)(DELET? OR INACTIVAT?)

=> s l60 and transport?

FILE 'MEDLINE'
        151788 TRANSPORT?
L61          8 L51 AND TRANSPORT?

FILE 'SCISEARCH'
        173998 TRANSPORT?
L62          0 L52 AND TRANSPORT?

FILE 'LIFESCI'
         40128 TRANSPORT?
L63          1 L53 AND TRANSPORT?

FILE 'BIOTECHDS'
          2468 TRANSPORT?
L64          1 L54 AND TRANSPORT?

FILE 'BIOSIS'
        170182 TRANSPORT?
L65          9 L55 AND TRANSPORT?

FILE 'EMBASE'
        136690 TRANSPORT?
L66          8 L56 AND TRANSPORT?

FILE 'HCAPLUS'
        369630 TRANSPORT?
L67         15 L57 AND TRANSPORT?

FILE 'NTIS'
```

```
        110225 TRANSPORT?
L68          0 L58 AND TRANSPORT?

FILE 'WPIDS'
        159257 TRANSPORT?
L69          0 L59 AND TRANSPORT?

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L70         42 L60 AND TRANSPORT?

=> s l40 and glucose

FILE 'MEDLINE'
        169550 GLUCOSE
L71       1651 L31 AND GLUCOSE

FILE 'SCISEARCH'
         85300 GLUCOSE
L72        412 L32 AND GLUCOSE

FILE 'LIFESCI'
         25228 GLUCOSE
L73        295 L33 AND GLUCOSE

FILE 'BIOTECHDS'
         20073 GLUCOSE
L74         62 L34 AND GLUCOSE

FILE 'BIOSIS'
        177524 GLUCOSE
L75        899 L35 AND GLUCOSE

FILE 'EMBASE'
        133762 GLUCOSE
L76        632 L36 AND GLUCOSE

FILE 'HCAPLUS'
        202454 GLUCOSE
L77        971 L37 AND GLUCOSE

FILE 'NTIS'
          2633 GLUCOSE
L78          8 L38 AND GLUCOSE

FILE 'WPIDS'
         16729 GLUCOSE
L79          8 L39 AND GLUCOSE

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L80       4938 L40 AND GLUCOSE

=> s l60 and l80

FILE 'MEDLINE'
L81         13 L51 AND L71

FILE 'SCISEARCH'
L82          1 L52 AND L72
```

```
FILE 'LIFESCI'
L83           3 L53 AND L73

FILE 'BIOTECHDS'
L84           3 L54 AND L74

FILE 'BIOSIS'
L85          12 L55 AND L75

FILE 'EMBASE'
L86          11 L56 AND L76

FILE 'HCAPLUS'
L87          14 L57 AND L77

FILE 'NTIS'
L88           0 L58 AND L78

FILE 'WPIDS'
L89           1 L59 AND L79

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L90          58 L60 AND L80

=> s l80 and transport

FILE 'MEDLINE'
        131491 TRANSPORT
L91        445 L71 AND TRANSPORT

FILE 'SCISEARCH'
        157467 TRANSPORT
L92        172 L72 AND TRANSPORT

FILE 'LIFESCI'
         33832 TRANSPORT
L93        116 L73 AND TRANSPORT

FILE 'BIOTECHDS'
          1975 TRANSPORT
L94         10 L74 AND TRANSPORT

FILE 'BIOSIS'
        152584 TRANSPORT
L95        290 L75 AND TRANSPORT

FILE 'EMBASE'
        125004 TRANSPORT
L96        269 L76 AND TRANSPORT

FILE 'HCAPLUS'
        336613 TRANSPORT
L97        395 L77 AND TRANSPORT

FILE 'NTIS'
         65551 TRANSPORT
L98          3 L78 AND TRANSPORT
```

```
FILE 'WPIDS'
        106926 TRANSPORT
L99          0 L79 AND TRANSPORT

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L100      1700 L80 AND TRANSPORT

=> s l100 and (phosphoenolpyruvate or (phospho enol or phosphoenol)(w)pyruvate
or pep)

FILE 'MEDLINE'
          4612 PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE
          1845 PHOSPHO
           438 ENOL
            45 PHOSPHO ENOL
                 (PHOSPHO(W)ENOL)
           175 PHOSPHOENOL
         17595 PYRUVATE
           192 (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOENOL)(W)PYRUVATE
          1950 PEP
L101       250 L91 AND (PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE OR (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOEN
               OL)(W)PYRUVATE OR PEP)

FILE 'SCISEARCH'
          3379 PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE
          1090 PHOSPHO
          3733 ENOL
            36 PHOSPHO ENOL
                 (PHOSPHO(W)ENOL)
           132 PHOSPHOENOL
         10679 PYRUVATE
           155 (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOENOL)(W)PYRUVATE
          1186 PEP
L102       117 L92 AND (PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE OR (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOEN
               OL)(W)PYRUVATE OR PEP)

FILE 'LIFESCI'
          1336 PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE
           603 "PHOSPHO"
           156 "ENOL"
            12 PHOSPHO ENOL
                 ("PHOSPHO"(W)"ENOL")
            84 PHOSPHOENOL
          3675 PYRUVATE
            87 (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOENOL)(W)PYRUVATE
           505 PEP
L103        85 L93 AND (PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE OR (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOEN
               OL)(W)PYRUVATE OR PEP)

FILE 'BIOTECHDS'
           220 PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE
           120 PHOSPHO
            98 ENOL
             2 PHOSPHO ENOL
                 (PHOSPHO(W)ENOL)
            29 PHOSPHOENOL
          1060 PYRUVATE
```

```
            29 (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOENOL)(W)PYRUVATE
           100 PEP
L104         5 L94 AND (PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE OR (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOEN
               OL)(W)PYRUVATE OR PEP)

FILE 'BIOSIS'
          5521 PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE
         54446 PHOSPHO
          1555 ENOL
           134 PHOSPHO ENOL
                 (PHOSPHO(W)ENOL)
          3541 PHOSPHOENOL
         27539 PYRUVATE
          3616 (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOENOL)(W)PYRUVATE
          2647 PEP
L105       192 L95 AND (PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE OR (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOEN
               OL)(W)PYRUVATE OR PEP)

FILE 'EMBASE'
          3021 PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE
          1256 "PHOSPHO"
           871 "ENOL"
            35 PHOSPHO ENOL
                 ("PHOSPHO"(W)"ENOL")
           130 PHOSPHOENOL
         14236 PYRUVATE
           151 (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOENOL)(W)PYRUVATE
          1767 PEP
L106       176 L96 AND (PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE OR (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOEN
               OL)(W)PYRUVATE OR PEP)

FILE 'HCAPLUS'
          7965 PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE
          4810 PHOSPHO
         11627 ENOL
            28 PHOSPHO ENOL
                 (PHOSPHO(W)ENOL)
           409 PHOSPHOENOL
         31559 PYRUVATE
           380 (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOENOL)(W)PYRUVATE
          3648 PEP
L107       289 L97 AND (PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE OR (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOEN
               OL)(W)PYRUVATE OR PEP)

FILE 'NTIS'
            33 PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE
            34 PHOSPHO
            72 ENOL
             0 PHOSPHO ENOL
                 (PHOSPHO(W)ENOL)
             5 PHOSPHOENOL
           281 PYRUVATE
             3 (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOENOL)(W)PYRUVATE
          1023 PEP
L108         3 L98 AND (PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE OR (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOEN
               OL)(W)PYRUVATE OR PEP)

FILE 'WPIDS'
```

```
            48 PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE
          2693 PHOSPHO
          1215 ENOL
            57 PHOSPHO ENOL
                 (PHOSPHO(W)ENOL)
            60 PHOSPHOENOL
           771 PYRUVATE
            63 (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOENOL)(W)PYRUVATE
           162 PEP
L109         0 L99 AND (PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE OR (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOEN
               OL)(W)PYRUVATE OR PEP)

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L110      1117 L100 AND (PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE OR (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOE
               NOL)(W) PYRUVATE OR PEP)

=> s l110 and mut/q

FILE 'MEDLINE'

L111       153 L101 AND MUT/Q

FILE 'SCISEARCH'
SEARCH ENDED BY USER

=> del l111-

DELETE L111? (Y)/N:y

'L111' DELETED

=> s l40(10a)mut/q

FILE 'MEDLINE'

L111       282 L31(10A)MUT/Q

FILE 'SCISEARCH'
L112       154 L32(10A)MUT/Q

FILE 'LIFESCI'

L113       156 L33(10A)MUT/Q

FILE 'BIOTECHDS'
L114        61 L34(10A)MUT/Q

FILE 'BIOSIS'
L115       410 L35(10A)MUT/Q

FILE 'EMBASE'

L116       219 L36(10A)MUT/Q

FILE 'HCAPLUS'
L117       382 L37(10A)MUT/Q

FILE 'NTIS'
```

```
L118          2 L38(10A)MUT/Q

FILE 'WPIDS'
L119          6 L39(10A)MUT/Q

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L120       1672 L40(10A) MUT/Q

=> s l110 and l120

FILE 'MEDLINE'
L121         53 L101 AND L111

FILE 'SCISEARCH'
L122         17 L102 AND L112

FILE 'LIFESCI'
L123         16 L103 AND L113

FILE 'BIOTECHDS'
L124          1 L104 AND L114

FILE 'BIOSIS'
L125         47 L105 AND L115

FILE 'EMBASE'
L126         36 L106 AND L116

FILE 'HCAPLUS'
L127         75 L107 AND L117

FILE 'NTIS'
L128          0 L108 AND L118

FILE 'WPIDS'
L129          0 L109 AND L119

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L130        245 L110 AND L120

=> s l20 and (aromatic or shikimate)

FILE 'MEDLINE'
         14732 AROMATIC
           213 SHIKIMATE
L131         1 L11 AND (AROMATIC OR SHIKIMATE)

FILE 'SCISEARCH'
         43585 AROMATIC
           430 SHIKIMATE
L132         0 L12 AND (AROMATIC OR SHIKIMATE)

FILE 'LIFESCI'
          6992 AROMATIC
           163 SHIKIMATE
L133         0 L13 AND (AROMATIC OR SHIKIMATE)

FILE 'BIOTECHDS'
```

```
          3000 AROMATIC
            72 SHIKIMATE
L134         2 L14 AND (AROMATIC OR SHIKIMATE)

FILE 'BIOSIS'
         27821 AROMATIC
           778 SHIKIMATE
L135         1 L15 AND (AROMATIC OR SHIKIMATE)

FILE 'EMBASE'
         21558 AROMATIC
           175 SHIKIMATE
L136         0 L16 AND (AROMATIC OR SHIKIMATE)

FILE 'HCAPLUS'
        104033 AROMATIC
          1149 SHIKIMATE
L137         2 L17 AND (AROMATIC OR SHIKIMATE)

FILE 'NTIS'
          9982 AROMATIC
             8 SHIKIMATE
L138         0 L18 AND (AROMATIC OR SHIKIMATE)

FILE 'WPIDS'
        121845 AROMATIC
            23 SHIKIMATE
L139         1 L19 AND (AROMATIC OR SHIKIMATE)

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L140         7 L20 AND (AROMATIC OR SHIKIMATE)

=> s l20 and (phosphoenolpyruvate or (phospho enol or phosphoenol)(w)pyruvate
or pep)

FILE 'MEDLINE'
          4612 PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE
          1845 PHOSPHO
           438 ENOL
            45 PHOSPHO ENOL
                 (PHOSPHO(W)ENOL)
           175 PHOSPHOENOL
         17595 PYRUVATE
           192 (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOENOL)(W)PYRUVATE
          1950 PEP
L141         3 L11 AND (PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE OR (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOEN
               OL)(W)PYRUVATE OR PEP)

FILE 'SCISEARCH'
          3379 PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE
          1090 PHOSPHO
          3733 ENOL
            36 PHOSPHO ENOL
                 (PHOSPHO(W)ENOL)
           132 PHOSPHOENOL
         10679 PYRUVATE
           155 (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOENOL)(W)PYRUVATE
          1186 PEP
```

```
L142          3 L12 AND (PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE OR (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOEN
                OL)(W)PYRUVATE OR PEP)

FILE 'LIFESCI'
           1336 PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE
            603 "PHOSPHO"
            156 "ENOL"
             12 PHOSPHO ENOL
                  ("PHOSPHO"(W)"ENOL")
             84 PHOSPHOENOL
           3675 PYRUVATE
             87 (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOENOL)(W)PYRUVATE
            505 PEP
L143          3 L13 AND (PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE OR (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOEN
                OL)(W)PYRUVATE OR PEP)

FILE 'BIOTECHDS'
            220 PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE
            120 PHOSPHO
             98 ENOL
              2 PHOSPHO ENOL
                  (PHOSPHO(W)ENOL)
             29 PHOSPHOENOL
           1060 PYRUVATE
             29 (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOENOL)(W)PYRUVATE
            100 PEP
L144          0 L14 AND (PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE OR (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOEN
                OL)(W)PYRUVATE OR PEP)

FILE 'BIOSIS'
           5521 PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE
          54446 PHOSPHO
           1555 ENOL
            134 PHOSPHO ENOL
                  (PHOSPHO(W)ENOL)
           3541 PHOSPHOENOL
          27539 PYRUVATE
           3616 (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOENOL)(W)PYRUVATE
           2647 PEP
L145          8 L15 AND (PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE OR (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOEN
                OL)(W)PYRUVATE OR PEP)

FILE 'EMBASE'
           3021 PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE
           1256 "PHOSPHO"
            871 "ENOL"
             35 PHOSPHO ENOL
                  ("PHOSPHO"(W)"ENOL")
            130 PHOSPHOENOL
          14236 PYRUVATE
            151 (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOENOL)(W)PYRUVATE
           1767 PEP
L146          3 L16 AND (PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE OR (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOEN
                OL)(W)PYRUVATE OR PEP)

FILE 'HCAPLUS'
           7965 PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE
           4810 PHOSPHO
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         11627 ENOL
            28 PHOSPHO ENOL
                  (PHOSPHO(W)ENOL)
           409 PHOSPHOENOL
         31559 PYRUVATE
           380 (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOENOL)(W)PYRUVATE
          3648 PEP
L147          8 L17 AND (PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE OR (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOEN
                OL)(W)PYRUVATE OR PEP)

FILE 'NTIS'
             33 PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE
             34 PHOSPHO
             72 ENOL
              0 PHOSPHO ENOL
                  (PHOSPHO(W)ENOL)
              5 PHOSPHOENOL
            281 PYRUVATE
              3 (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOENOL)(W)PYRUVATE
           1023 PEP
L148          0 L18 AND (PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE OR (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOEN
                OL)(W)PYRUVATE OR PEP)

FILE 'WPIDS'
             48 PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE
           2693 PHOSPHO
           1215 ENOL
             57 PHOSPHO ENOL
                  (PHOSPHO(W)ENOL)
             60 PHOSPHOENOL
            771 PYRUVATE
             63 (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOENOL)(W)PYRUVATE
            162 PEP
L149          0 L19 AND (PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE OR (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOEN
                OL)(W)PYRUVATE OR PEP)

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L150         28 L20 AND (PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE OR (PHOSPHO ENOL OR PHOSPHOEN
                OL)(W) PYRUVATE OR PEP)

=> s l20 and glucose

FILE 'MEDLINE'
        169550 GLUCOSE
L151         17 L11 AND GLUCOSE

FILE 'SCISEARCH'
         85300 GLUCOSE
L152         10 L12 AND GLUCOSE

FILE 'LIFESCI'
         25228 GLUCOSE
L153          4 L13 AND GLUCOSE

FILE 'BIOTECHDS'
         20073 GLUCOSE
L154          7 L14 AND GLUCOSE
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FILE 'BIOSIS'
        177524 GLUCOSE
L155         19 L15 AND GLUCOSE

FILE 'EMBASE'
        133762 GLUCOSE
L156         19 L16 AND GLUCOSE

FILE 'HCAPLUS'
        202454 GLUCOSE
L157         15 L17 AND GLUCOSE

FILE 'NTIS'
          2633 GLUCOSE
L158          0 L18 AND GLUCOSE

FILE 'WPIDS'
         16729 GLUCOSE
L159          0 L19 AND GLUCOSE

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L160         91 L20 AND GLUCOSE

=> s (l30 or l50 or l70 or l90 or l130 or l140 or l150 or l160) not 1996/py

FILE 'MEDLINE'
         12907 1996/PY
L161        108 (L21 OR L41 OR L61 OR L81 OR L121 OR L131 OR L141 OR L151)
                 NOT 1996/PY

FILE 'SCISEARCH'

        171666 1996/PY
L162         48 (L22 OR L42 OR L62 OR L82 OR L122 OR L132 OR L142 OR L152)
                 NOT 1996/PY

FILE 'LIFESCI'
           201 1996/PY
L163         32 (L23 OR L43 OR L63 OR L83 OR L123 OR L133 OR L143 OR L153)
                 NOT 1996/PY

FILE 'BIOTECHDS'
          1888 1996/PY
                 (1996/PY)
L164         16 (L24 OR L44 OR L64 OR L84 OR L124 OR L134 OR L144 OR L154)
                 NOT 1996/PY

FILE 'BIOSIS'
         45162 1996/PY
L165        112 (L25 OR L45 OR L65 OR L85 OR L125 OR L135 OR L145 OR L155)
                 NOT 1996/PY

FILE 'EMBASE'
         63939 1996/PY
L166         81 (L26 OR L46 OR L66 OR L86 OR L126 OR L136 OR L146 OR L156)
                 NOT 1996/PY

FILE 'HCAPLUS'
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        112986 1996/PY
L167       152 (L27 OR L47 OR L67 OR L87 OR L127 OR L137 OR L147 OR L157)
               NOT 1996/PY

FILE 'NTIS'
            85 1996/PY
L168        14 (L28 OR L48 OR L68 OR L88 OR L128 OR L138 OR L148 OR L158)
               NOT 1996/PY

FILE 'WPIDS'
        117402 1996/PY
L169         2 (L29 OR L49 OR L69 OR L89 OR L129 OR L139 OR L149 OR L159)
               NOT 1996/PY

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L170       565 (L30 OR L50 OR L70 OR L90 OR L130 OR L140 OR L150 OR L160)
               NOT 1996/PY

=> dup rem l170

PROCESSING IS APPROXIMATELY  55% COMPLETE FOR L170
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L170
L171        284 DUP REM L170 (281 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-


L171 ANSWER 1 OF 284  MEDLINE                                DUPLICATE 1
TI   Regulation of sugar   ***transport***   via the multiple sugar
     metabolism operon of Streptococcus   ***mutans***   by the
     ***phosphoenolpyruvate***     ***phosphotransferase***   system.
SO   JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY, (1995 Oct) 177 (19) 5704-6.
     Journal code: HH3. ISSN: 0021-9193.
AU   Cvitkovitch D G; Boyd D A; Hamilton I R
AN   96032411     MEDLINE

L171 ANSWER 2 OF 284  SCISEARCH  COPYRIGHT 1996 ISI (R) DUPLICATE 2
TI   USE OF FEEDBACK-RESISTANT THREONINE DEHYDRATASES OF
     CORYNEBACTERIUM-GLUTAMICUM TO   ***INCREASE***     ***CARBON***
     ***FLUX***   TOWARDS L-ISOLEUCINE
SO   APPLIED AND ENVIRONMENTAL MICROBIOLOGY, (DEC 1995) Vol. 61, No. 12,
     pp. 4315-4320.
     ISSN: 0099-2240.
AU   MORBACH S; SAHM H; EGGELING L (Reprint)
AN   95:832703  SCISEARCH

L171 ANSWER 3 OF 284  MEDLINE                                DUPLICATE 3
TI   Sequence, expression, and function of the gene for the
     nonphosphorylating, NADP-dependent glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate
     dehydrogenase of Streptococcus mutans.
SO   JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY, (1995 May) 177 (10) 2622-7.
     Journal code: HH3. ISSN: 0021-9193.
AU   Boyd D A; Cvitkovitch D G; Hamilton I R
AN   95270576     MEDLINE

L171 ANSWER 4 OF 284  MEDLINE                                DUPLICATE 4
TI     ***Glucose***     ***transport***   by a   ***mutant***   of
     Streptococcus   ***mutans***   unable to accumulate sugars via the
```

phosphoenolpyruvate ***phosphotransferase*** system.
SO JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY, (1995 May) 177 (9) 2251-8.
Journal code: HH3. ISSN: 0021-9193.
AU Cvitkovitch D G; Boyd D A; Thevenot T; Hamilton I R
AN 95247653 MEDLINE

L171 ANSWER 5 OF 284 MEDLINE
TI Allosteric regulation of the ***glucose*** :H+ symporter of Lactobacillus brevis: cooperative binding of ***glucose*** and HPr(ser-P).
SO JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY, (1995 Apr) 177 (7) 1900-2.
Journal code: HH3. ISSN: 0021-9193.
AU Ye J J; Saier M H Jr
AN 95204363 MEDLINE

L171 ANSWER 6 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 5
TI Accelerometer systolic time intervals as fast-response sensors of upright posture in the young.
SO CIRCULATION, (1995 Oct 1) 92 (7) 1849-59.
Journal code: DAW. ISSN: 0009-7322.
AU Ovadia M; Gear K; Thoele D; Marcus F I
AN 95401341 MEDLINE

L171 ANSWER 7 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 6
TI Triiodothyronine treatment increases substrate cycling between pyruvate carboxylase and malic enzyme in perfused rat liver.
SO METABOLISM: CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL, (1995 Nov) 44 (11) 1380-3.
Journal code: MUM. ISSN: 0026-0495.
AU Petersen K F; Blair J B; Shulman G I
AN 96067411 MEDLINE

L171 ANSWER 8 OF 284 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 1996 ISI (R)
TI THE GLOBAL REGULATORY PROTEIN FRUR MODULATES THE DIRECTION OF ***CARBON*** ***FLOW*** IN ESCHERICHIA-COLI
SO MOLECULAR MICROBIOLOGY, (JUN 1995) Vol. 16, No. 6, pp. 1157-1169.
ISSN: 0950-382X.
AU RAMSEIER T M; BLEDIG S; MICHOTEY V; FEGHALI R; SAIER M H (Reprint)
AN 95:535972 SCISEARCH

L171 ANSWER 9 OF 284 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1996 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
TI Regulation of bacterial sugar-H+ symport by ***phosphoenolpyruvate*** -dependent enzyme I/HPr-mediated phosphorylation.
SO Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, (1995) 92/3 (778-782).
ISSN: 0027-8424 CODEN: PNASA6
AU Poolman B.; Knol J.; Mollet B.; Nieuwenhuis B.; Sulter G.
AN 95050091 EMBASE

L171 ANSWER 10 OF 284 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 1996 ISI (R)
TI ***GLUCOSE*** - ***TRANSPORT*** BY A ***MUTANT*** OF STREPTOCOCCUS- ***MUTANS*** DEFECTIVE IN THE ***PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE*** - SUGAR ***PHOSPHOTRANSFERASE*** SYSTEM
SO JOURNAL OF DENTAL RESEARCH, (1995) Vol. 74, Sp. iss. SI, pp. 547.
ISSN: 0022-0345.
AU CVITKOVITCH D (Reprint); BOYD D; HAMILTON I R
AN 95:305985 SCISEARCH

L171 ANSWER 11 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 7
TI Cooperative binding of lactose and the phosphorylated phosphocarrier protein HPr(Ser-P) to the lactose/H+ symport permease of Lactobacillus brevis.
SO PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, (1995 Jan 17) 92 (2) 417-21.
Journal code: PV3. ISSN: 0027-8424.
AU Ye J J; Saier M H Jr
AN 95132610 MEDLINE

L171 ANSWER 12 OF 284 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 1996 ISI (R) DUPLICATE 8
TI THE INFLUENCE OF OZONE AND NUTRITION ON DELTA-C-13 IN BETULA-PENDULA
SO OECOLOGIA, (SEP 1995) Vol. 103, No. 4, pp. 397-406.
ISSN: 0029-8549.
AU SAURER M; MAURER S; MATYSSEK R (Reprint); LANDOLT W; GUNTHARDTGOERG M S; SIEGENTHALER U
AN 95:663527 SCISEARCH

L171 ANSWER 13 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 9
TI In Saccharomyces cerevisiae deletion of phosphoglucose isomerase can be suppressed by increased activities of enzymes of the hexose monophosphate pathway.
SO MICROBIOLOGY, (1995 Feb) 141 (Pt 2) 385-91.
Journal code: BXW. ISSN: 1350-0872.
AU Dickinson J R; Sobanski M A; Hewlins M J
AN 95219094 MEDLINE

L171 ANSWER 14 OF 284 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 1996 ISI (R)
TI CLONING AND EXPRESSION OF THE GENE ENCODING ***GLUCOSE*** PERMEASE OF THE ***PHOSPHOTRANSFERASE*** SYSTEM FROM BREVIBACTERIUM-FLAVUM IN ESCHERICHIA-COLI
SO JOURNAL OF MICROBIOLOGY AND BIOTECHNOLOGY, (AUG 1995) Vol. 5, No. 4, pp. 188-193.
ISSN: 1017-7825.
AU KWON I L (Reprint); LEE K N; LEE J K; PAN J G; OH T K; LEE H H; YOON K H
AN 95:591795 SCISEARCH

L171 ANSWER 15 OF 284 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 1996 ISI (R) DUPLICATE 10
TI HOW NEUTRAL RED ***MODIFIED*** ***CARBON*** AND ELECTRON ***FLOW*** IN CLOSTRIDIUM-ACETOBUTYLICUM GROWN IN CHEMOSTAT CULTURE AT NEUTRAL PH
SO FEMS MICROBIOLOGY REVIEWS, (FEB 1995) Vol. 16, No. 2-3, pp. 151-162.
ISSN: 0168-6445.
AU GIRBAL L; VASCONCELOS I; SAINTAMANS S; SOUCAILLE P (Reprint)
AN 95:184298 SCISEARCH

L171 ANSWER 16 OF 284 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI Deviation of ***carbon*** ***flux*** from ethanol towards ***alternative*** electron acceptors in engineered Saccharomyces cerevisiae yeast strains;
metabolic engineering; Lactobacillus casei lactate-dehydrogenase and glycerol-dehydrogenase overexpression (conference abstract)
SO Yeast; (1995) 11, Spec.Iss., S537
CODEN: YESTE3 ISSN: 0749-503X
17th International Conference on Yeast Genetics and Molecular Biology, Lisbon, Portugal, 10-16 June, 1995.

AU Dequin S; Michnick S; Roustan J L; Barre P
AN 96-01731 BIOTECHDS

L171 ANSWER 17 OF 284 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI Quinic acid benzoquinone and hydroquinone production by Escherichia coli AB2848aroD/pKD136 using plasmid pTW6135 and plasmid pTW8090A; application in myoinositol-1,4,5-triphosphate and FK-506 production, and in the food and agrochemical industry
AN 94-07381 BIOTECHDS
PI WO 9408015 14 Apr 1994

L171 ANSWER 18 OF 284 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI Acetate P gene;
Escherichia coli acetate- ***phosphotransferase*** gene characterization, DNA sequence and encoded protein sequence; reduced low pH sensitivity
AN 94-04763 BIOTECHDS
PI JP 06014781 25 Jan 1994

L171 ANSWER 19 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 11
TI The role of phosphoenolpyruvate in the simultaneous uptake of fructose and 2-deoxyglucose by Escherichia coli.
SO PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, (1994 Nov 8) 91 (23) 11080-3.
Journal code: PV3. ISSN: 0027-8424.
AU Kornberg H; Lambourne L T
AN 95062209 MEDLINE

L171 ANSWER 20 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 12
TI Characterization of a ***glucose*** ***transport*** system in Vibrio parahaemolyticus.
SO JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY, (1994 Dec) 176 (23) 7378-82.
Journal code: HH3. ISSN: 0021-9193.
AU Sarker R I; Ogawa W; Tsuda M; Tanaka S; Tsuchiya T
AN 95050324 MEDLINE

L171 ANSWER 21 OF 284 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1996 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
TI Loss of protein kinase-catalyzed phosphorylation of HPr, a phosphocarrier protein of the ***phosphotransferase*** system, by ***mutation*** of the ptsH gene confers catabolite repression resistance to several catabolic genes of Bacillus subtilis.
SO J. BACTERIOL., (1994) 176/11 (3336-3344).
ISSN: 0021-9193 CODEN: JOBAAY
AU Deutscher J.; Reizer J.; Fischer C.; Galinier A.; Saier M.H. Jr.; Steinmetz M.
AN 94166925 EMBASE

L171 ANSWER 22 OF 284 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1996 BIOSIS
TI Vesicles prepared from Streptococcus mutans demonstrate the presence of a second ***glucose*** ***transport*** system.
SO Microbiology (Reading) 140 (10). 1994. 2639-2648. ISSN: 1350-0872
AU Buckley N D; Hamilton I R
AN 94:551678 BIOSIS

L171 ANSWER 23 OF 284 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 1996 ISI (R)
TI LIPID-METABOLISM IN ADIPOSE-TISSUE DURING LACTATION - A MODEL OF A METABOLIC CONTROL-SYSTEM
SO JOURNAL OF NUTRITION, (AUG 1994) Vol. 124, No. 8, Supp. S, pp.

S1383-S1391.
ISSN: 0022-3166.
AU MCNAMARA J P (Reprint)
AN 94:523355 SCISEARCH

L171 ANSWER 24 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 13
TI Genetic regulation of fructosyltransferase in Streptococcus mutans.
SO INFECTION AND IMMUNITY, (1994 Apr) 62 (4) 1241-51.
Journal code: GO7. ISSN: 0019-9567.
AU Kiska D L; Macrina F L
AN 94178930 MEDLINE

L171 ANSWER 25 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 14
TI Sequence and expression of the genes for HPr (ptsH) and enzyme I (ptsI) of the ***phosphoenolpyruvate*** -dependent ***phosphotransferase*** ***transport*** system from Streptococcus ***mutans*** .
SO INFECTION AND IMMUNITY, (1994 Apr) 62 (4) 1156-65.
Journal code: GO7. ISSN: 0019-9567.
AU Boyd D A; Cvitkovitch D G; Hamilton I R
AN 94178918 MEDLINE

L171 ANSWER 26 OF 284 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 1996 ISI (R) DUPLICATE 15
TI POSITIVE SELECTION FOR RESISTANCE TO 2-DEOXYGLUCOSE GIVES RISE, IN STREPTOCOCCUS-SALIVARIUS, TO 7 CLASSES OF PLEIOTROPIC MUTANTS, INCLUDING PTSH AND PTSI MISSENSE MUTANTS
SO MOLECULAR MICROBIOLOGY, (SEP 1994) Vol. 13, No. 6, pp. 1101-1109.
ISSN: 0950-382X.
AU GAUTHIER L; THOMAS S; GAGNON G; FRENETTE M; TRAHAN L; VADEBONCOEUR C (Reprint)
AN 94:608506 SCISEARCH

L171 ANSWER 27 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 16
TI Molecular analysis of the aspartate kinase-homoserine dehydrogenase gene from Arabidopsis thaliana.
SO PLANT MOLECULAR BIOLOGY, (1994 Mar) 24 (6) 835-51.
Journal code: A6O. ISSN: 0167-4412.
AU Ghislain M; Frankard V; Vandenbossche D; Matthews B F; Jacobs M
AN 94264241 MEDLINE

L171 ANSWER 28 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 17
TI The ***glucose*** -starvation stimulon of Escherichia coli: induced and repressed synthesis of enzymes of central metabolic pathways and role of acetyl phosphate in gene expression and starvation survival.
SO MOLECULAR MICROBIOLOGY, (1994 Jun) 12 (5) 833-43.
Journal code: MOM. ISSN: 0950-382X.
AU Nystrom T
AN 94328934 MEDLINE

L171 ANSWER 29 OF 284 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 1996 ISI (R) DUPLICATE 18
TI INORGANIC-PHOSPHATE (PI) ENHANCEMENT OF DARK RESPIRATION IN THE PI-LIMITED GREEN-ALGA SELENASTRUM-MINUTUM - INTERACTIONS BETWEEN H+/PI COTRANSPORT, THE PLASMALEMMA H+-ATPASE, AND DARK RESPIRATORY CARBON FLOW
SO PLANT PHYSIOLOGY, (FEB 1994) Vol. 104, No. 2, pp. 629-637.
ISSN: 0032-0889.
AU GAUTHIER D A; TURPIN D H (Reprint)

AN 94:145206 SCISEARCH

L171 ANSWER 30 OF 284 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 1996 ISI (R)
TI REGULATION OF HEXOSE-PHOSPHATE CYCLE DETERMINES GLUCOSE AND FRUCTOSE ACCUMULATION IN CHERIMOYA (ANNONA-CHERIMOLA MILL) DURING RIPENING
SO JOURNAL OF PLANT PHYSIOLOGY, (OCT 1994) Vol. 144, No. 4-5, pp. 569-575.
ISSN: 0176-1617.
AU SOLA M D (Reprint); GUTIERREZ M; VARGAS A M
AN 94:758524 SCISEARCH

L171 ANSWER 31 OF 284 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 1996 ISI (R)DUPLICATE 19
TI CARBON-ISOTOPE COMPOSITION OF BIOCHEMICAL FRACTIONS AND THE REGULATION OF CARBON BALANCE IN LEAVES OF THE C-3-CRASSULACEAN ACID METABOLISM INTERMEDIATE CLUSIA-MINOR L GROWING IN TRINIDAD
SO PLANT PHYSIOLOGY, (OCT 1994) Vol. 106, No. 2, pp. 493-501.
ISSN: 0032-0889.
AU BORLAND A M (Reprint); GRIFFITHS H; BROADMEADOW M S J; FORDHAM M C; MAXWELL C
AN 94:681915 SCISEARCH

L171 ANSWER 32 OF 284 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1996 BIOSIS
TI The levels of yeast gluconeogenic mRNAs respond to environmental factors.
SO European Journal of Biochemistry 224 (2). 1994. 473-481. ISSN: 0014-2956
AU Mercado J J; Smith R; Sagliocco F A; Brown A J P; Gancedo J M
AN 94:499331 BIOSIS

L171 ANSWER 33 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 20
TI Alteration of the biochemical valves in the central metabolism of Escherichia coli.
SO ANNALS OF THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, (1994 Nov 30) 745 21-34.
Ref: 44
Journal code: 5NM. ISSN: 0077-8923.
AU Liao J C; Chao Y P; Patnaik R
AN 95133932 MEDLINE

L171 ANSWER 34 OF 284 NTIS COPYRIGHT 1996 NTIS
TI PEP-II: An asymmetric B factory. Conceptual design report.
NR DE94004812/XAD; LBL-PUB-5379; SLAC-418; CALT-68-1869; UCRL-ID-114055
641 p. NTIS Prices : PC A99/MF A06
Notes : Sponsored by Department of Energy, Washington, DC.
PD Jun 1993
AN 94(13):1271 NTIS

L171 ANSWER 35 OF 284 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI Selective fermentation of pentose;
using a Pediococcus halophilus pentose auxotroph mutant
AN 93-07072 BIOTECHDS
PI JP 05049440 2 Mar 1993

L171 ANSWER 36 OF 284 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI Selective fermentation of pentose;
using a Pediococcus halophilus pentose auxotroph mutant
AN 93-07073 BIOTECHDS
PI JP 05049441 2 Mar 1993

L171 ANSWER 37 OF 284 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1996 BIOSIS
TI Control of gluconeogenic growth by pps and pck in Escherichia coli.
SO Journal of Bacteriology 175 (21). 1993. 6939-6944. ISSN: 0021-9193
AU Chao Y-P; Patnaik R; Roof W D; Young R F; Liao J C
AN 94:23951 BIOSIS

L171 ANSWER 38 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 22
TI Alteration of growth yield by overexpression of ***phosphoenolpyruvate*** carboxylase and ***phosphoenolpyruvate*** carboxykinase in Escherichia coli.
SO APPLIED AND ENVIRONMENTAL MICROBIOLOGY, (1993 Dec) 59 (12) 4261-5. Journal code: 6K6. ISSN: 0099-2240.
AU Chao Y P; Liao J C
AN 94113744 MEDLINE

L171 ANSWER 39 OF 284 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 1996 ISI (R)
TI INDUCTION OF PYROPHOSPHATE-DEPENDENT PHOSPHOFRUCTOKINASE IN WATERMELON (CITRULLUS-LANATUS) COTYLEDONS COINCIDES WITH INSUFFICIENT CYTOSOLIC D-FRUCTOSE-1,6-BISPHOSPHATE 1-PHOSPHOHYDROLASE TO SUSTAIN GLUCONEOGENESIS
SO PLANT PHYSIOLOGY, (APR 1993) Vol. 101, No. 4, pp. 1385-1390. ISSN: 0032-0889.
AU BOTHA A M; BOTHA F C (Reprint)
AN 93:236375 SCISEARCH

L171 ANSWER 40 OF 284 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 1996 ISI (R)
TI MOLECULAR APPROACHES TO THE MANIPULATION OF CARBON ALLOCATION IN PLANTS
SO CANADIAN JOURNAL OF BOTANY-REVUE CANADIENNE DE BOTANIQUE, (JUN 1993) Vol. 71, No. 6, pp. 765-778. ISSN: 0008-4026.
AU BLAKELEY S D; DENNIS D T (Reprint)
AN 93:526589 SCISEARCH

L171 ANSWER 41 OF 284 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI ***Modified*** ***carbon*** ***flux*** during oxygen limited growth of Corynebacterium glutamicum and the consequences for amino acid overproduction;
cometabolism of sugar and organic acid; consequences for amino acid, e.g. glutamic acid and alanine, production
SO Biotechnol.Lett.; (1993) 15, 5, 449-54
CODEN: BILED3
AU Dominguez H; Nezondet C; *Lindley N D; Cocaign M
AN 93-08193 BIOTECHDS

L171 ANSWER 42 OF 284 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 1996 ISI (R)DUPLICATE 23
TI EVIDENCE FOR AN ALTERNATIVE ROUTE OF ***PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE*** METABOLISM IN MATURE NUCLEATED RANA-RIDIBUNDA ERYTHROCYTES
SO JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL ZOOLOGY, (15 MAR 1993) Vol. 265, No. 4, pp. 422-426. ISSN: 0022-104X.
AU KALOYIANNI M; BEIS I (Reprint)
AN 93:137752 SCISEARCH

L171 ANSWER 43 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
TI Effects of N-acetylglucosamine on carbohydrate fermentation by Streptococcus mutans NCTC 10449 and Streptococcus sobrinus SL-1
SO Infect. Immun. (1993), 61(1), 295-302

CODEN: INFIBR; ISSN: 0019-9567
AU Homer, Karen A.; Patel, Rupal; Beighton, David
AN 1993:97768 HCAPLUS
DN 118:97768

L171 ANSWER 44 OF 284 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 1996 CSA
TI The use of T bag synthesis with paper discs as the solid phase in epitope mapping studies
SO J. IMMUNOL. METHODS, (1993) vol. 161, no. 2, pp. 177-186.
ISSN: 0022-1759.
AU van't Hof, W.; van der Berg, M.; Aalberse, R.C.*
AN 94:29341 LIFESCI

L171 ANSWER 45 OF 284 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 1996 ISI (R)DUPLICATE 24
TI EFFECT OF WITHDRAWAL OF PHOSPHORUS ON NITRATE ASSIMILATION AND PEP CARBOXYLASE ACTIVITY IN TOMATO
SO PLANT AND SOIL, (JUL 1993) Vol. 154, No. 1, pp. 111-117.
ISSN: 0032-079X.
AU PILBEAM D J (Reprint); CAKMAK I; MARSCHNER H; KIRKBY E A
AN 93:679157 SCISEARCH

L171 ANSWER 46 OF 284 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI Genetic element comprising an expression vector and transketolase gene;
metabolic engineering by ***increasing*** ***carbon*** ***flow*** into common ***aromatic*** pathway using plasmid pKD112A or plasmid pKD130A, containing a DAHP-synthase or DHQ-synthase gene
AN 93-02402 BIOTECHDS
PI US 5168056 1 Dec 1992

L171 ANSWER 47 OF 284 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 1996 ISI (R)DUPLICATE 26
TI GAUGE FOR NONDESTRUCTIVE MEASUREMENT OF THE INTERNAL-PRESSURE IN POWDER-FILLED EVACUATED PANEL SUPERINSULATION
SO REVIEW OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, (DEC 1992) Vol. 63, No. 12, pp. 5774-5779.
ISSN: 0034-6748.
AU KOLLIE T G (Reprint); THACKER L H
AN 92:715395 SCISEARCH

L171 ANSWER 48 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
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Availability : Portions of this document are illegible in microfiche products.
Notes : Sponsored by Department of Energy, Washington, DC.

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L171 ANSWER 112 OF 284 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1996 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
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CODEN: FMLED7
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L171 ANSWER 113 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
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CODEN: BBIADT
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CODEN: CAREBK; ISSN: 0008-6568
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L171 ANSWER 127 OF 284 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1996 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 70
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Journal code: HH3. ISSN: 0021-9193.
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CODEN: 51STAF
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AN 1984:450220 HCAPLUS

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L171 ANSWER 136 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
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CODEN: CJMIAZ; ISSN: 0008-4166
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AN 1984:403702 HCAPLUS
DN 101:3702

L171 ANSWER 137 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 75
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Journal code: GO7. ISSN: 0019-9567.
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L171 ANSWER 138 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 76
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L171 ANSWER 139 OF 284 MEDLINE
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L171 ANSWER 140 OF 284 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1996 BIOSIS
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L171 ANSWER 141 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
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L171 ANSWER 142 OF 284 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1996 BIOSIS
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L171 ANSWER 143 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
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L171 ANSWER 144 OF 284 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 1996 CSA
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L171 ANSWER 146 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 78
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L171 ANSWER 148 OF 284 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1996 BIOSIS
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L171 ANSWER 149 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
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CODEN: JGMIAN; ISSN: 0022-1287
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AN 1983:140336 HCAPLUS
DN 98:140336

L171 ANSWER 150 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 80
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Journal code: 0B4. ISSN: 0001-527X.
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L171 ANSWER 151 OF 284 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1996 BIOSIS
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Journal code: E8X. ISSN: 0012-1797.
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AN 83132939 MEDLINE

L171 ANSWER 153 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 82
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Journal code: 83M. ISSN: 0003-9969.
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AN 83255956 MEDLINE

L171 ANSWER 154 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
TI Evidence for a third system for ***glucose*** uptake in Escherichia coli
SO FEMS Microbiol. Lett. (1983), 17(1-2-3), 27-9
CODEN: FMLED7; ISSN: 0378-1097

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AN 1983:212647 HCAPLUS
DN 98:212647

L171 ANSWER 155 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
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SO Report (1982), DOE/SF/00515-T4; Order No. DE82014964, 97 pp.
Avail.: NTIS
From: Energy Res. Abstr. 1983, 8(9), Abstr. No. 21558
AN 1983:444853 HCAPLUS
DN 99:44853

L171 ANSWER 156 OF 284 NTIS COPYRIGHT 1996 NTIS
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NR DE82014964; DOE/SF/00515-T4
97 p. NTIS Prices : PC A05/MF A01
Notes : Portions are illegible in microfiche products.
PD 1982
AN 83(16):1406 NTIS

L171 ANSWER 157 OF 284 NTIS COPYRIGHT 1996 NTIS
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NR DE89006358/XAD; SLAC-PEP-NOTE-369
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Availability : Portions of this document are illegible in microfiche products.
PD May 1982
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L171 ANSWER 158 OF 284 NTIS COPYRIGHT 1996 NTIS
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NR DE83014828; PEP-NOTE-369
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PD May 1982
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AN 84(02):1165 NTIS

L171 ANSWER 159 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 83
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Journal code: HIV. ISSN: 0021-9258.
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L171 ANSWER 160 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 84
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Journal code: HIV. ISSN: 0021-9258.
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L171 ANSWER 161 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
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CODEN: JOBAAY; ISSN: 0021-9193
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AN 1982:177774 HCAPLUS
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L171 ANSWER 162 OF 284 MEDLINE
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Journal code: JL3. ISSN: 0022-3395.
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AN 83032901 MEDLINE

L171 ANSWER 163 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
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CODEN: JOPAA2; ISSN: 0022-3395
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AN 1982:607859 HCAPLUS
DN 97:207859

L171 ANSWER 164 OF 284 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1996 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
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CODEN: OBGNAS
AU Hawrylyshyn P.A.; Bernstein A.; Organ L.W.
AN 82131349 EMBASE

L171 ANSWER 165 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 85
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SO JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY, (1982 Feb) 149 (2) 576-86.
Journal code: HH3. ISSN: 0021-9193.
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L171 ANSWER 166 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
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CODEN: INFIBR; ISSN: 0019-9567
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AN 1982:214055 HCAPLUS
DN 96:214055

L171 ANSWER 167 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 86
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Journal code: GO7. ISSN: 0019-9567.
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L171 ANSWER 168 OF 284 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1996 BIOSIS
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L171 ANSWER 169 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 87
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Journal code: A0W. ISSN: 0006-3002.
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AN 83075438 MEDLINE

L171 ANSWER 170 OF 284 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1996 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
DUPLICATE 88
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CODEN: BIINDF
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L171 ANSWER 171 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 89
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Journal code: CJ3. ISSN: 0008-4166.
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AN 82162211 MEDLINE

L171 ANSWER 172 OF 284 MEDLINE
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Journal code: 6HK. ISSN: 0066-4804.
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AN 82205013 MEDLINE

L171 ANSWER 173 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
TI Characteristics of plague microbe mutants defective in general components of the ***phosphoenolpyruvate*** :carbohydrate system
SO Mol. Biol. Genet. Vozbuditelei Osobo Opasnykh Infekts. (1982), Volume 2, 65-9. Editor(s): Anisimov, P. I. Publisher: Izd. Saratov. Univ., Saratov, USSR.
CODEN: 51VLA6

AU Stepanov, A. S.; Kostyleva, N. I.
AN 1984:435723 HCAPLUS
DN 101:35723

L171 ANSWER 174 OF 284 NTIS COPYRIGHT 1996 NTIS
TI Design and Performance of PEP DC-Power Systems.
NR LBL-12476; CONF-810314-136
6 p. NTIS Prices : PC A02/MF A01
Notes : Particle accelerator conference, Washington, DC, USA, 11 Mar 1981.
PD Mar 1981
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L171 ANSWER 175 OF 284 MEDLINE
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SO JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, (1981 Jul 10) 256 (13) 6804-10.
Journal code: HIV. ISSN: 0021-9258.
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L171 ANSWER 176 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
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CODEN: 48ALA7
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AN 1982:436260 HCAPLUS
DN 97:36260

L171 ANSWER 177 OF 284 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1996 BIOSIS
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L171 ANSWER 178 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 90
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Journal code: NGP. ISSN: 0026-8925.
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L171 ANSWER 179 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 91
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Journal code: HH3. ISSN: 0021-9193.

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AN 81264071 MEDLINE

L171 ANSWER 180 OF 284 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1996 BIOSIS
TI CHARACTERIZATION OF METABOLIC CARBON FLOW IN HEPATOCYTES ISOLATED FROM THERMALLY ACCLIMATED KILLIFISH FUNDULUS-HETEROCLITUS.
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AN 82:168741 BIOSIS

L171 ANSWER 181 OF 284 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1996 BIOSIS
TI ISOLATION OF FACTOR III-GLC OF THE ***PHOSPHOENOL*** ***PYRUVATE*** SUGAR ***PHOSPHO*** ***TRANSFERASE*** SYSTEM AND PROPERTIES OF CRR-A ***MUTANTS*** OF SALMONELLA-TYPHIMURIUM.
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L171 ANSWER 182 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 92
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Journal code: GO7. ISSN: 0019-9567.
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L171 ANSWER 183 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 93
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Journal code: HH3. ISSN: 0021-9193.
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L171 ANSWER 184 OF 284 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1996 BIOSIS
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L171 ANSWER 185 OF 284 MEDLINE
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L171 ANSWER 186 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
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DN 93:90780

L171 ANSWER 187 OF 284 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 1996 ISI (R)
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AU BENSON M K (Reprint)
AN 80:74498 SCISEARCH

L171 ANSWER 188 OF 284 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 1996 ISI (R)
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L171 ANSWER 189 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
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AN 1981:14376 HCAPLUS
DN 94:14376

L171 ANSWER 190 OF 284 NTIS COPYRIGHT 1996 NTIS
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22 p. NTIS Prices : PC A02/MF A01
Notes : Symposium on cell compartmentation and metabolic channeling, Thuringia, F.R. Germany, 7 Apr 1979.
PD Apr 1979
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AN 79(24):1730 NTIS

L171 ANSWER 191 OF 284 NTIS COPYRIGHT 1996 NTIS
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6 p. NTIS Prices : PC A02/MF A01
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AN 79(24):2395 NTIS

L171 ANSWER 192 OF 284 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 1996 ISI (R)
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L171 ANSWER 193 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
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L171 ANSWER 194 OF 284 MEDLINE
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L171 ANSWER 195 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
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AN 1979:587209 HCAPLUS
DN 91:187209

L171 ANSWER 196 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 94
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Journal code: GO7. ISSN: 0019-9567.
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AN 79129503 MEDLINE

L171 ANSWER 197 OF 284 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 1996 ISI (R)
TI HARDWARE IMPLEMENTATION AND TEST-RESULTS OF ***PEP*** CHOPPER MAGNET POWER- ***SUPPLY*** SYSTEM
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AN 79:114851 SCISEARCH

L171 ANSWER 198 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
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CODEN: FEBLAL; ISSN: 0014-5793
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AN 1980:37550 HCAPLUS
DN 92:37550

L171 ANSWER 199 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 95
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Journal code: A0W. ISSN: 0006-3002.
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AN 79145477 MEDLINE

L171 ANSWER 200 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
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CODEN: ABBIA4; ISSN: 0003-9861
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AN 1979:504373 HCAPLUS
DN 91:104373

L171 ANSWER 201 OF 284 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1996 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
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CODEN: JNPHAG
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AN 79180981 EMBASE

L171 ANSWER 202 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
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CODEN: LAMAAD; ISSN: 0023-737X
AU Gladkov, D. M.; Pashin, M. M.
AN 1979:123169 HCAPLUS
DN 90:123169

L171 ANSWER 203 OF 284 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1996 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 96
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AN 80:171485 BIOSIS

L171 ANSWER 204 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 97
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Journal code: HH3. ISSN: 0021-9193.
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AN 78150792 MEDLINE

L171 ANSWER 205 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
TI Co-induction of .beta.-galactosidase and the lactose-P-enolpyruvate ***phosphotransferase*** system in Streptococcus salivarius and Streptococcus ***mutans***
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CODEN: JOBAAY; ISSN: 0021-9193
AU Hamilton, I. R.; Lo, G. C. Y.
AN 1979:83400 HCAPLUS
DN 90:83400

L171 ANSWER 206 OF 284 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1996 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 98
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L171 ANSWER 207 OF 284 MEDLINE
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L171 ANSWER 208 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
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CODEN: FEBLAL; ISSN: 0014-5793
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AN 1978:487037 HCAPLUS
DN 89:87037

L171 ANSWER 209 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 99
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SO JOURNAL OF ANTIBIOTICS, (1978 Mar) 31 (3) 192-201. Journal code: HCF. ISSN: 0021-8820.
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L171 ANSWER 210 OF 284 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1996 BIOSIS
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L171 ANSWER 211 OF 284 NTIS COPYRIGHT 1996 NTIS
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NR SLAC-PUB-2049; CONF-770313-136
6 p. NTIS Prices : PC A02/MF A01
Notes : Particle accelerator conference, Chicago, IL, USA, 16 Mar 1977.
PD Nov 1977
AU Cerino, J.; Golde, A.; Hastings, J.; Lindau, I.; Salsburg, B.
AN 78(16):6690 NTIS

L171 ANSWER 212 OF 284 NTIS COPYRIGHT 1996 NTIS
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NR LBL-5555; CONF-770313-75
4 p. NTIS Prices : PC A02/MF A01
Notes : Particle accelerator conference, Chicago, Illinois, United States of America (USA), 16 Mar 1977.
PD 16 Mar 1977
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AN 77(24):6829 NTIS

L171 ANSWER 213 OF 284 NTIS COPYRIGHT 1996 NTIS
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NR DE89006302/XAD; SLAC-PEP-NOTE-235
3 p. NTIS Prices : PC A02/MF A01
Availability : Portions of this document are illegible in microfiche products.
PD Mar 1977
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AN 89(12):1442 NTIS

L171 ANSWER 214 OF 284 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1996 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 100
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AN 78:161249 BIOSIS

L171 ANSWER 215 OF 284 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1996 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 101
TI SUGAR PHOSPHATE SUGAR TRANS PHOSPHORYLATION AND EXCHANGE GROUP TRANSLOCATION CATALYZED BY THE ENZYME II COMPLEXES OF THE BACTERIAL PHOSPHOENOL PYRUVATE SUGAR ***PHOSPHO*** ***TRANSFERASE*** SYSTEM.
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AN 78:161250 BIOSIS

L171 ANSWER 216 OF 284 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 1996 ISI (R)
TI ***PEP*** MAGNET POWER- ***SUPPLY*** SYSTEMS
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AU JACKSON L T (Reprint)
AN 77:276237 SCISEARCH

L171 ANSWER 217 OF 284 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1996 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 102
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AU RUFFNER H P; HAWKER J S
AN 77:230806 BIOSIS

L171 ANSWER 218 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
TI A study of SPEAR as a dedicated source of synchrotron radiation
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CODEN: IETNAE
AU Cerino, J.; Golde, A.; Hastings, J.; Lindau, I.; Salsburg, B.; Winick, H.; Lee, M.; Morton, P.; Garren, A.
AN 1977:507860 HCAPLUS
DN 87:107860

L171 ANSWER 219 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 103
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Sistema transporta gliukozy i reguliatsiia gennoi aktivnosti u Escherichia coli.
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Journal code: MZI. ISSN: 0026-3656.

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AN 78091731 MEDLINE

L171 ANSWER 220 OF 284 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1996 BIOSIS
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AN 78:117705 BIOSIS

L171 ANSWER 221 OF 284 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1996 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
TI Effects of cigarette smoke components on in vitro chemotaxis of human polymorphonuclear leukocytes.
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AN 78087287 EMBASE

L171 ANSWER 222 OF 284 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1996 BIOSIS
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AN 77:234318 BIOSIS

L171 ANSWER 223 OF 284 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 1996 ISI (R)
TI ***PEP*** MAGNET POWER- ***SUPPLY*** SYSTEMS
SO BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY, (1977) Vol. 22, No. 2, pp. 144.
AU JACKSON L T (Reprint)
AN 77:121823 SCISEARCH

L171 ANSWER 224 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 104
TI ***Glucose*** effect in tgl mutant of Escherichia col K12 defective in methyl-alpha-D-glucoside ***transport*** .
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AN 77091118 MEDLINE

L171 ANSWER 225 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 105
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SO BIOCHIMICA ET BIOPHYSICA ACTA, (1977 Feb 14) 465 (1) 118-30. Journal code: A0W. ISSN: 0006-3002.
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AN 77112486 MEDLINE

L171 ANSWER 226 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
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SO Appl. Calorim. Life Sci., Proc. Int. Conf. (1977), Meeting Date 1976, 85-95. Editor(s): Lamprecht, Ingolf; Schaarschmidt, Bernd.

Publisher: de Gruyter, Berlin, Ger.
CODEN: 38CHAS
AU Berthe-Corti, L.
AN 1978:418481 HCAPLUS
DN 89:18481

L171 ANSWER 227 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 106
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SO JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, (1976 Nov 10) 251 (21) 6784-90.
Journal code: HIV. ISSN: 0021-9258.
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AN 77028945 MEDLINE

L171 ANSWER 228 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 107
TI Sugar ***transport*** . Properties of ***mutant*** bacteria defective in proteins of the ***phosphoenolpyruvate*** : sugar ***phosphotransferase*** system.
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Journal code: HIV. ISSN: 0021-9258.
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AN 77028919 MEDLINE

L171 ANSWER 229 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
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CODEN: JBCHA3
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AN 1977:2272 HCAPLUS
DN 86:2272

L171 ANSWER 230 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 108
TI Regulation of carbohydrate uptake and adenylate cyclase activity mediated by the enzymes II of the ***phosphoenolpyruvate*** : sugar ***phosphotransferase*** system in Escherichia coli.
SO JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, (1976 Feb 10) 251 (3) 883-92.
Journal code: HIV. ISSN: 0021-9258.
AU Saier M H Jr; Feucht B U; Hofstadter L J
AN 76120552 MEDLINE

L171 ANSWER 231 OF 284 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1996 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 109
TI LACK OF ***GLUCOSE*** ***PHOSPHO*** ***TRANSFERASE*** FUNCTION IN PHOSPHO FRUCTO KINASE ***MUTANTS*** OF ESCHERICHIA-COLI.
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AU ROEHL R A; VINOPAL R T
AN 76:203676 BIOSIS

L171 ANSWER 232 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 110
TI 3-Deoxy-3-fluoro-D- ***glucose*** -resistant Salmonella typhimurium ***mutants*** defective in the ***phosphoenolpyruvate*** :glycose ***phosphotransferase*** system.
SO JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY, (1976 Dec) 128 (3) 794-800.

Journal code: HH3. ISSN: 0021-9193.
AU Melton T; Kundig W; Hartman P E; Meadow N
AN 77051262 MEDLINE

L171 ANSWER 233 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 111
TI Fosfomycin resistance: selection method for internal and extended ***deletions*** of the phosphoenolpyruvate:sugar ***phosphotransferase*** genes of Salmonella typhimurium.
SO JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY, (1976 Dec) 128 (3) 785-93.
Journal code: HH3. ISSN: 0021-9193.
AU Cordaro J C; Melton T; Stratis J P; Atagun M; Gladding C; Hartman P E; Roseman S
AN 77051261 MEDLINE

L171 ANSWER 234 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
TI Defective use of various carbon sources in a ***mutant*** of Vibrio parahaemolyticus lacking a component of the ***phosphoenolpyruvate*** :sugar ***phosphotransferase*** system
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CODEN: NSKZAM
AU Fujisawa, Asako; Kubota, Yoneo; Tanaka, Shuji
AN 1977:117414 HCAPLUS
DN 86:117414

L171 ANSWER 235 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 112
TI ***Inactivation*** of the phosphoenolpyruvate-dependent ***phosphotransferase*** system in various species of bacteria by vinylglycolic acid.
SO JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY, (1976 Jul) 127 (1) 671-3.
Journal code: HH3. ISSN: 0021-9193.
AU Snyder M A; Kaczorowski G J; Barnes E M Jr; Walsh C
AN 76213036 MEDLINE

L171 ANSWER 236 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
TI Heterogeneous patterns of pleiotropy in PTS mutants of Vibrio parahaemolyticus
SO Nippon Saikingaku Zasshi (1976), 31(5), 629-36
CODEN: NSKZAM
AU Fujisawa, Asako; Kubota, Yoneo; Tanaka, Shuji
AN 1977:40042 HCAPLUS
DN 86:40042

L171 ANSWER 237 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 113
TI A note on the dual role of ***glucose*** in the protection of glucokinase against inactivation.
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Journal code: A0W. ISSN: 0006-3002.
AU Grossman S H
AN 77087821 MEDLINE

L171 ANSWER 238 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 114
TI [Catabolyte repression of Escherichia coli K12 mutants with defects in different systems of ***glucose*** ***transport***]. Katabolitnaia repressiia u mutantov Escherichia coli K12 s defektami v razlichnykh sistemakh transporta gliukozy.
SO MOLEKULIARNAIA BIOLOGIIA, (1976 Jan-Feb) 10 (1) 216-23.
Journal code: NGX. ISSN: 0026-8984.

AU Gershanovich V N; Iurovitskaia N V; Komissarova L V; Bol'shakova T N; Erlagaeva R S
AN 76267248 MEDLINE

L171 ANSWER 239 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 115
TI Enzymic activities of cadmium- and zinc-tolerant strains of Klebsiella (Aerobacter) aerogenes growing in ***glucose*** -limited chemostats.
SO MICROBIOS, (1976) 15 (60) 105-11.
Journal code: MXS. ISSN: 0026-2633.
AU Pickett A W; Carter I S; Dean A C
AN 77055660 MEDLINE

L171 ANSWER 240 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 116
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L171 ANSWER 243 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 119
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L171 ANSWER 244 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
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CODEN: JJMBAN
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L171 ANSWER 245 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
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L171 ANSWER 246 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
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L171 ANSWER 249 OF 284 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1996 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
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L171 ANSWER 256 OF 284 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1996 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
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L171 ANSWER 258 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
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L171 ANSWER 261 OF 284 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1996 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
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CODEN: JOBAAY
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L171 ANSWER 263 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
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L171 ANSWER 269 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
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L171 ANSWER 270 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
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L171 ANSWER 271 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
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L171 ANSWER 274 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
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L171 ANSWER 275 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
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L171 ANSWER 277 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
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L171 ANSWER 278 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
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L171 ANSWER 281 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
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L171 ANSWER 282 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
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L171 ANSWER 283 OF 284 MEDLINE
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L171 ANSWER 284 OF 284 MEDLINE
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FULL ESTIMATED COST	242.27	242.87

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L171 ANSWER 4 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 4
AB Streptococcus ***mutans*** transports ***glucose*** via the ***phosphoenolpyruvate*** (***PEP***)-dependent sugar ***phosphotransferase*** system (PTS). Earlier studies indicated that an alternate ***glucose*** ***transport*** system functions in this organism under conditions of high growth rates, low pH, or excess ***glucose*** . To identify this system, S. mutans BM71 was transformed with integration vector pDC-5 to generate a mutant, DC10, defective in the general PTS protein enzyme I (EI). This mutant expressed a defective EI that had been truncated by approximately 150 amino acids at the carboxyl terminus as revealed by Western blot (immunoblot) analysis with anti-EI antibody and Southern hybridizations with a fragment of the wild-type EI gene as a probe. Phosphotransfer assays utilizing 32P- ***PEP*** indicated that DC10 was incapable of phosphorylating HPr and EIIAMan, indicating a nonfunctional PTS. This was confirmed by the fact that DC10 was able to ferment ***glucose*** but not a variety of other PTS substrates and phosphorylated ***glucose*** with ATP and not ***PEP*** . Kinetic assays indicated that the non-PTS system exhibited an apparent Ks of 125 microM for ***glucose*** and a Vmax of 0.87 nmol mg (dry weight) of cells-1 min-1. Sugar competition experiments with DC10 indicated that the non-PTS ***transport*** system had high specificity for ***glucose*** since ***glucose*** ***transport*** was not significantly by a 100-fold molar excess of several competing sugar substrates, including 2-deoxyglucose and alpha-methylglucoside. These results demonstrate that S. mutans possesses a ***glucose*** ***transport*** system that can function independently of the

PEP PTS.

L171 ANSWER 10 OF 284 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 1996 ISI (R)

L171 ANSWER 21 OF 284 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1996 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AB In gram-positive bacteria, HPr, a phosphocarrier protein of the ***phosphoenolpyruvate*** :sugar ***phosphotransferase*** system (PTS), is phosphorylated by an ATP-dependent, metabolite-activated protein kinase on seryl residue 46. In a Bacillus subtilis mutant strain in which Ser-46 of HPr was replaced with a nonphosphorylatable alanyl residue (ptsH1 mutation), synthesis of gluconate kinase, glucitol dehydrogenase, mannitol-1-P dehydrogenase and the mannitol- specific PTS permease was completely relieved from repression by ***glucose*** , fructose, or mannitol, whereas synthesis of inositol dehydrogenase was partially relieved from catabolite repression and synthesis of .alpha.-glucosidase and glycerol kinase was still subject to catabolite repression. When the S46A mutation in HPr was reverted to give S46 wild-type HPr, expression of gluconate kinase and glucitol dehydrogenase regained full sensitivity to repression by PTS sugars. These results suggest that phosphorylation of HPr at Ser-46 is directly or indirectly involved in catabolite repression. A strain deleted for the ptsGH1 genes was transformed with plasmids expressing either the wild-type ptsH gene or various S46 mutant ptsH genes (S46A or S46D). Expression of the gene encoding S46D HPr, having a structure similar to that of P-ser-HPr according to nuclear magnetic resonance data, caused significant reduction of gluconate kinase activity, whereas expression of the genes encoding wild-type or S46A HPr had no effect on this enzyme activity. When the promoterless lacZ gene was put under the control of the gnt promoter and was subsequently incorporated into the amyE gene on the B. subtilis chromosome, expression of .beta.-galactosidase was inducible by gluconate and repressed by ***glucose*** . However, we observed no repression of .beta.-galactosidase activity in a strain carrying the ptsH1 mutation. Additionally, we investigated a ccpA mutant strain and observed that all of the enzymes which we found to be relieved from carbon catabolite repression in the ptsH1 mutant strain were also insensitive to catabolite repression in the ccpA mutant. Enzymes that were repressed in the ptsH1 mutant were also repressed in the ccpA mutant.

L171 ANSWER 22 OF 284 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1996 BIOSIS
AB Streptococcus mutans, an important aetiological agent of dental caries, is known to ***transport*** ***glucose*** via the ***phosphoenolpyruvate*** (***PEP***) ***phosphotransferase*** system (PTS). An alternative non-PTS ***glucose*** ***transport*** system in S. mutans Ingbritt was suggested by the increased ATP-dependent phosphorylation of ***glucose*** and the presence of higher cellular concentrations of free ***glucose*** in cells grown in continuous culture under PTS-repressed conditions compared to those resulting in optimal PTS activity. A method was developed for the preparation of membrane vesicles in order to study this system in the absence of PTS activity. These vesicles had very low activity of the cytoplasmic enzymes, glucokinase, pyruvate kinase and lactate dehydrogenase. This, coupled with the lack of glycolytic activity and the inability to ***transport*** ***glucose*** , suggested that the vesicles would also be deficient in PTS activity because of the absence of the

general soluble PTS proteins, Enzyme I and HPr, required for the ***transport*** of all PTS sugars. Freeze-fracture electron microscopy and membrane H+-ATPase analysis indicated that over 90% of the vesicles had a right-side-out orientation. Vesicles from cells grown in continuous culture under PTS-dominant and PTS-repressed conditions both exhibited ***glucose*** counterflow. This indicates the presence of a constitutive non-PTS carrier in the organism capable of transporting ***glucose*** and utilizing ATP for ***glucose*** phosphorylation. Analysis of growth yields of cells grown under PTS-repressed and PTS-optimal conditions suggests that ATP, or an equivalent high energy molecule, must be involved in the actual ***transport*** process. This analysis is consistent with an ATP-binding protein model such as the Msm ***transport*** system reported by R. R. B. Russell and coworkers (J Biol Chem 267, 4631-4637), but it does not exclude the possibility of a separate permease for ***glucose*** .

L171 ANSWER 26 OF 284 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 1996 ISI (R)DUPLICATE 15
AB We have used the toxic non-metabolizable ***glucose*** / mannose analogue 2-deoxyglucose to isolate a comprehensive collection of ***mutants*** of the ***phosphoenolpyruvate*** :sugar ***phosphotransferase*** system from Streptococcus salivarius. To increase the range of possible ***mutations*** , we isolated spontaneous mutants on different media containing P-deoxyglucose and various metabolizable sugars, either lactose, melibiose, galactose or fructose. We found that the frequency at which 2-deoxyglucose-resistant mutants were isolated varied according to the growth substrate. The highest frequency was obtained with the combination galactose and 5-deoxyglucose and was 15-fold higher than the rate observed with the mixture melibiose and P-deoxyglucose, the combination that gave the lowest frequency. By combining results from: (i) Western blot analysis of IIIMan, a specific component of the phosphaenolpyruvate:mannose ***phosphotransferase*** system in S. salivarius; (ii) rocket immunoelectrophoresis of HPr and El, the two general energy-coupling proteins of the ***phosphotransferase*** system; and (iii) from gene sequencing, ***mutants*** could be assigned to seven classes. Class 1 was composed of strains devoid of IIIMan, a low-molecular-weight form of IIIMan (35 200), class 2 was composed of strains exhibiting a reduced level of IIILMan, class 3 was composed of strains devoid of both forms of IIIMan (IIILMan as well as IIIHMan, the high-molecular-weight form of IIIMan (38900)), class 4 was composed of mutants bearing a mutation in ptsH, the gene encoding HPr, class 5 was composed of mutants bearing a mutation in ptsi, the gene encoding El, class 6 was composed of 2-deoxyglucose-resistant strains without any apparent defect in PTS components, and class 7 was composed of strains possessing both forms of IIIMan but abnormal levels of HPr and/or El without any mutation in the ptsH and/or the ptsI genes. Preliminary characterization of representative strains of each class is reported.

L171 ANSWER 33 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 20
AB Although E. coli central metabolism has been studied for several decades, many regulatory features are still unknown. To achieve the goal of rational manipulation of cellular metabolism, it is important to understand how E. coli responds to overexpressed enzymes. By studying the biochemical control of fluxes between PEP,

pyruvate, and OAA, we have addressed some fundamental questions that may prove to be essential for applications in metabolic engineering. First, we found that simultaneous overexpression of Pck and Ppc, or Pps alone in the presence of glucose leads to phenotypes consistent with futile cycline. In contrast to our expectation, futile cycling per se does not affect the growth rate significantly. However, excessive futile cycling may cause competitive disadvantage in the natural environment. Overexpression of Pck caused growth inhibition but no futile cycling. Therefore, E. coli controls the expression of gluconeogenic enzymes not only to avoid excessive futile cycling, but also to prevent toxicity effects. In metabolic engineering, futile cycling may be used as a strategy to stimulate metabolism for either production of metabolites or digestion of toxic wastes. Second, we found that the expression levels of Pps and Pck in E. coli are not optimal for growth on pyruvate and succinate, respectively. Overexpression of these enzymes increases the growth rate on pyruvate and on succinate, respectively, indicating that the slow growth rates on these substrates are at least partially caused by the insufficient ***supply*** of ***PEP*** and its derivatives. Moreover, E. coli also has not optimized the Ppc level for optimal growth yield on glucose in uncontrolled batch cultures. These results demonstrate that the central metabolism is not optimized for growth under defined laboratory conditions. Thus, the possibility exists that adjustment of native enzyme levels in the central metabolism can improve bioreactor performance. Third, we found that overexpression of Pck affects the transcriptional levels of unrelated genes. This example indicates that physiological responses to enzyme (over)expression should be interpreted cautiously, as changing the expression level of a specific enzyme may affect many unlinked genes. Similar results have also been obtained by use of two-dimensional electrophoresis of proteins from E. coli. Although more questions remain to be answered, fast progress in the area of metabolic engineering can be expected in the near future.

L171 ANSWER 40 OF 284 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 1996 ISI (R)

AB In plants, sucrose is the end product of photosynthesis and is converted to a wide variety of storage compounds in tissues such as seeds and tubers. The allocation of carbon from sucrose to the various metabolic pathways leading to these products will determine the quantity of each synthesized in the respective storage organs. If the level of the enzymes involved in the allocation of carbon could be changed by genetic manipulation, it is probable that the relative yields of the various storage products can also be altered. The initial breakdown of sucrose occurs in the cytosol of the cell. Many biosynthetic pathways, however, including those involved in the synthesis of storage products such as fatty acids, starch, and amino acids, occur in the plastid. The distribution of carbon substrates for these processes will be determined, to a large extent, by the ***flux*** of ***carbon*** through the glycolytic pathways found in both the cytosolic and plastid compartments. This article will discuss the importance and consequences of compartmentation, review the extent of our understanding of glycolysis and other enzymes and pathways regulating carbon allocation, and will speculate on the potential for the genetic manipulation of these pathways.

L171 ANSWER 41 OF 284 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AB The fermentation profile of a Corynebacterium glutamicum (melassecola) ATCC 17965 batch culture on ***glucose*** showed 3 distinct phases dependent on oxygen availability. In the initial phase of exponential growth under oxygen sufficient conditions, no products other than CO2 were produced. After 5.5 hr of fermentation, the aeration and stirrer speed were reduced to create O2-limited growth conditions. This was followed by a period of transition before the growth rate was re-established, and resulted in the appearance of lactic acid and, at lower levels, succinic acid and acetic acid, in the medium. When the initial aeration and stirrer conditions were restored after 14 hr, lactic acid was rapidly, and succinic acid and acetic acid less rapidly, consumed. A slight accumulation of pyruvic acid was also noted. The results suggest that restructuring of carbon flux through the central metabolic pathways occurred, with a decrease in pentose pathway flux and the operation of the tricarboxylic acid cycle in a reductive mode. The possibility of utilizing sugars and organic acids to produce e.g. glutamic acid and alanine is considered. (6 ref)

L171 ANSWER 48 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
AB Mutations that uncouple ***glucose*** ***transport*** from phosphorylation were isolated in plasmid-encoded E. coli enzyme IIGlc of the ***phosphoenolpyruvate*** -dependent sugar ***phosphotransferase*** system (PTS). The uncoupled enzymes IIGlc were able to ***transport*** ***glucose*** in the absence of the general phosphoryl-carrying proteins of the PTS (enzyme I and HPr), although with relatively low affinity. The Km values of the uncoupled enzymes IIGlc for ***glucose*** were 0.5-2.5 mM, 2 orders of magnitude higher than the value of normal IIGlc. Most of the mutant proteins were still able to phosphorylate ***glucose*** and Me .alpha.-glucoside (a nonmetabolizable ***glucose*** analog specific for IIGlc), indicating that ***transport*** and phosphorylation are separable functions of the enzyme. Some of the uncoupled enzymes IIGlc transported ***glucose*** with a higher rate and lower apparent Km in a pts+ strain than in a .DELTA.ptsHI strain lacking the general proteins, enzyme I and HPr. Since the properties of these uncoupled enzymes IIGlc in the presence of PTS-mediated phosphoryl transfer resembled those of wild-type IIGlc, these mutants appeared to be conditionally uncoupled. Sequencing of the mutated ptsG genes revealed that all amino acid substitutions occurred in a hydrophilic segment within the hydrophobic N-terminal part of IIGlc. These results suggest that this hydrophilic loop is involved in binding and translocation of the sugar substrate.

L171 ANSWER 52 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 29
AB The ***phosphoenolpyruvate*** ***phosphotransferase*** system (PTS) component EIIIGlc is responsible for ***transport*** and phosphorylation of ***glucose*** via EIIGlc. It also regulates the catabolism of other carbon sources, such as lactose and maltose, by modulating both the intracellular concentrations of the corresponding inducers and of cAMP. Mutational analysis of EIIIGlc was performed in order to identify crucial residues mediating the interactions between EIIIGlc and its target proteins. Such mutations were isolated by in vitro hydroxylamine mutagenesis of the cloned EIIIGlc gene, crr. Five mutated EIIIGlc impaired in the function of inducer exclusion were obtained. However, these

mutations did not abolish the function of EIIIGlc in the ***transport*** and phosphorylation of ***glucose*** , nor in activation of adenylate cyclase. A single amino acid change was found for each mutation, which is located in a restricted area of the polypeptide chain: Gly47-->Ser47 for the HA2 and HA5 mutations, Ala76-->Thr76 for HA4 mutation and Ser78-->Phe78 for HA3 mutation, indicative of quaternary interactions between the corresponding region of EIIIGlc and its target protein(s).

L171 ANSWER 60 OF 284 MEDLINE

AB The hom-thrB operon (homoserine dehydrogenase/homoserine kinase) and the thrC gene (threonine synthase) of Corynebacterium glutamicum ATCC 13,032 and the homFBR (homoserine dehydrogenase resistant to feedback inhibition by threonine) alone as well as homFBR-thrB operon of C. glutamicum DM 368-3 were cloned separately and in combination in the Escherichia coli/C. glutamicum shuttle vector pEK0 and introduced into different corynebacterial strains. All recombinant strains showed 8- to 20-fold higher specific activities of homoserine dehydrogenase, homoserine kinase, and/or threonine synthase compared to the respective host. In wild-type C. glutamicum, amplification of the threonine genes did not result in secretion of threonine. In the lysine producer C. glutamicum DG 52-5 and in the lysine-plus-threonine producer C. glutamicum DM 368-3 overexpression of hom-thrB resulted in a notable shift of ***carbon*** ***flux*** from lysine to threonine whereas cloning of homFBR-thrB as well as of homFBR in C. glutamicum DM 368-3 led to a complete shift towards threonine or towards threonine and its precursor homoserine, respectively. Overexpression of thrC alone or in combination with that of homFBR and thrB had no effect on threonine or lysine formation in all recombinant strains tested.

L171 ANSWER 63 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 32

AB The capacity to sustain the large fluxes of carbon and energy required for rapid metabolite production appears to be inversely related to the growth efficiency of micro-organisms. From an overall energetic point of view three main classes of metabolite may be distinguished. These are not discrete categories, as the energetics of biosynthesis will depend on the precise biochemical pathways used and the nature of the starting feed stock(s). (1) For metabolites like exopolysaccharides both the oxidation state and the specific rate of production appear to be inversely related to the growth efficiency of the producing organism. Maximum rates of production are favored when ***carbon*** and energy ***flux*** are integrated, and ***alteration*** of this balance may negatively effect production rates. (2) The production of metabolites like organic acids and some secondary metabolites results in the net production of reducing equivalents and/or ATP. It is thought that the capacity of the organism to dissipate this product-associated energy limits its capacity for rapid production. (3) For metabolites like biosurfactants and certain secondary metabolites that are composed of moieties of significantly different oxidation states production from a single carbon source is unfavorable and considerable improvements in specific production rate and final broth concentration may be achieved if mixed carbon sources are used. By careful selection of production organism and starting feedstock(s) it may be possible to tailor the production, such that the adverse physiological consequences of metabolite overproduction on the production organism are minimized.

L171 ANSWER 67 OF 284 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AB A DNA fragment, isolated from a Corynebacterium glutamicum strain containing a DNA sequence encoding production of a protein with phosphoenolpyruvate-carboxylase (EC-4.1.1.31) activity, is new. More specifically, the DNA fragment comprises 3422 bp flanked by SalI restriction sites, or 2757 bp encoding the structural gene of phosphoenolpyruvate-carboxylase. The DNA fragment has a specified N-terminal amino acid sequence, and is isolated from C. glutamicum ATCC 13032. Replication vectors, specifically plasmid pDM2 and plasmid pDM6, and Corynebacterium sp. DSM 4697 and Brevibacterium sp. 5399 are also new. A new process for production of L-amino acids such as L-methionine, L-glutamic acid, L-glutamine, L-proline, L-arginine, L-citrulline, L-ornithine and, preferably, L-lysine, L-isoleucine and L-threonine, involves culturing Corynebacterium sp. DSM 4697 or Brevibacterium sp. DSM 5399 containing pDM2 or pDM6, and recovering the L-amino acid from the fermentation broth. ***Phosphoenolpyruvate*** -carboxylase ensures a constant ***supply*** of oxaloacetic acid to the host cell, thus increased biosynthetic levels of L-amino acids. (29pp)

L171 ANSWER 68 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 35
AB Maltose ***transport*** in Escherichia coli is regulated at the protein level by the ***glucose*** -specific enzyme III (IIIglc) of the ***phosphoenolpyruvate*** -sugar ***phosphotransferase*** system, by a mechanism known as inducer exclusion. We have isolated and characterized four mutants in the maltose ***transport*** system, all of which are in malK, which are resistant to inducer exclusion. The mutations in three of these mutants fall within the COOH-terminal domain of MalK and suggest the first reported function for this domain. Two of these are in a region which shows sequence similarity to lacY and melB, both of which are also regulated by IIIglc, and thus may define a IIIglc-binding domain. We have also reconstituted inducer exclusion in proteoliposomes made from membranes overexpressing the maltose permease. Maltose ***transport*** is inhibited by 50-60% when IIIglc is included in the intravesicular space. The inhibition is due to a decrease in the Vmax of ***transport*** by a factor of 2. IIIglc does not affect the coupling of ATP hydrolysis to maltose ***transport*** , since the ratio of ATP hydrolyzed/maltose transported remained constant in the presence and absence of IIIglc. Finally, the Ki for IIIglc was 40 microM, roughly the same as the in vivo concentration of IIIglc.

L171 ANSWER 70 OF 284 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AB The substrates synthesized by aroE mutants of Escherichia coli (lacking ***shikimate*** -dehydrogenase, EC-1.1.1.25) were investigated following transformation with plasmids which drastically ***increase*** the ***flow*** of ***carbon*** into the common pathway of ***aromatic*** amino acid biosynthesis. Analysis of the culture medium of E. coli AB2834 aroE indicated that 9 mM 3-dehydroshikimate (DHS) was synthesized with significant amounts of unidentified contamination. E. coli AB2834 aroE was transformed with plasmid pKD130A, which encodes transketolase (EC-2.2.1.1) and DAHP-synthase, enzymes which ***increase*** the ***carbon*** ***flow*** into the common pathway. The concentration of DHS in the culture medium of the transformant increased to 25 mM, and 9 mM 3-deoxy-D-arabino-

heptulosonic acid (DAH) was synthesized. The ratio of DHS and DAH indicates that neither the genomic aroE mutation nor the rate-limiting 3-dehydroquinate-synthase completely dictates the direction of plasmid-based biocatalysis. The genomic aroE mutation determined the enzyme substrate which was synthesized in excess. (23 ref)

L171 ANSWER 74 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 39
AB Pediococcus halophilus possesses ***phosphoenolpyruvate*** :mannose ***phosphotransferase*** system (man:PTS) as a main ***glucose*** transporter. A man:PTS defective (man:PTSd) strain X-160 could, however, utilize ***glucose*** . A possible ***glucose*** - ***transport*** mechanism other than PTS was studied with the strain X-160 and its derivative, man:PTSd phosphofructokinase defective (PFK-) strain M-13. ***Glucose*** uptake by X-160 at pH 5.5 was inhibited by any of carbonylcyanide m-chlorophenylhydrazone, nigericin, N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide, or iodoacetic acid. The double mutant M-13 could still ***transport*** ***glucose*** and accumulated intracellularly a large amount of hexose-phosphates (ca. 8 mM ***glucose*** 6-phosphate and ca. 2 mM fructose 6-phosphate). Protonophores also inhibited the ***glucose*** ***transport*** at pH 5.5, as determined by the amounts of accumulated hexose-phosphates (less than 4 mM). These showed involvement of proton motive force (delta P) in the non-PTS ***glucose*** ***transport*** . It was concluded that the non-PTS ***glucose*** transporter operated in concert with hexokinase or glucokinase for the metabolism of ***glucose*** in the man:PTSd strain.

L171 ANSWER 91 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 50
AB The first branch point in gluconeogenesis occurs at the conversion of pyruvate to oxaloacetate. To determine the amount of lactate carbon reaching ***glucose*** via the direct pyruvate carboxylase pathway versus the tricarboxylic acid cycle, adult rat hepatocytes in primary culture were incubated for 2 h with one of the following isotopic substrates: [1-14C]lactate, [U-14C]lactate, or [1,2-14C]acetate. Production of 14CO2 and [14C] ***glucose*** from each substrate was assessed. The amount of lactate carbon 2 and 3 incorporated into ***glucose*** or oxidized to CO2 was determined by subtracting values using [1-14C]lactate from those using [U-14C]lactate. After quantitation of CO2 formed from carbons 2 and 3 of lactate, the amount of these carbons incorporated into ***glucose*** via the tricarboxylic acid cycle can be determined by simple proportionality from the ratio of label incorporated into ***glucose*** or CO2 from [1,2-14C]acetate. The remaining carbons 2 and 3 of lactate incorporated into ***glucose*** are derived from the pyruvate carboxylase pathway directly. Ethanol which on oxidation provides NADH and acetate decreased lactate oxidation and enhanced the pyruvate carboxylase pathway. Glucagon ***increased*** ***carbon*** ***flux*** through both pathways but primarily through the pyruvate carboxylase pathway. In summary, a simple model is presented to examine carbon flux from lactate via the pyruvate carboxylase and tricarboxylic acid pathways during gluconeogenesis.

L171 ANSWER 95 OF 284 MEDLINE
AB In photosynthetic bacteria such as members of the genera Rhodospirillum, Rhodopseudomonas, and Rhodobacter a single sugar,

fructose, is transported by the ***phosphotransferase*** system-catalyzed group translocation mechanism. Previous studies indicated that syntheses of the three fructose catabolic enzymes, the integral membrane enzyme II, the peripheral membrane enzyme I, and the soluble fructose-1-phosphate kinase, are coordinately induced. To characterize the genetic apparatus encoding these enzymes, a Tn5 insertion mutation specifically resulting in a fructose-negative, ***glucose*** -positive phenotype was isolated in Rhodobacter capsulatus. The mutant was totally lacking in fructose fermentation, fructose uptake in vivo, ***phosphoenolpyruvate*** -dependent fructose phosphorylation in vitro, and fructose 1-phosphate-dependent fructose transphosphorylation in vitro. Extraction of the membrane fraction of wild-type cells with butanol and urea resulted in the preparation of active enzyme II free of contaminating enzyme I activity. This preparation was used to show that the activity of enzyme I was entirely membrane associated in the parent but largely soluble in the mutant, suggesting the presence of an enzyme I-enzyme II complex in the membranes of wild-type cells. The uninduced mutant exhibited measurable activities of both enzyme I and fructose-1-phosphate kinase, which were increased threefold when it was grown in the presence of fructose. Both activities were about 100-fold inducible in the parental strain. Although the Tn5 insertion mutation was polar on enzyme I expression, fructose-1-phosphate kinase activity was enhanced, relative to the parental strain. ATP-dependent fructokinase activity was low, but twofold inducible and comparable in the two strains.(ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 250 WORDS)

L171 ANSWER 99 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 55
AB Expression of catabolite sensitive operons is repressed in E. coli mutants devoid of HPr--a component of ***glucose*** ***transport*** system. The ptsH ***mutants*** do not utilize the substrates for ***phosphoenolpyruvate*** dependent ***phosphotransferase*** system (PTS) except for fructose. Besides that, the ***mutants*** are deficient in utilization of many substrates entering the bacteria via the other ***transport*** systems. The ptsS mutation mapped in the region of the fructose regulon on the 46th min of the chromosomal map restores the growth of ptsH mutants on all substrates. The accumulation and ***PEP*** -dependent phosphorylation of proteins substrates of PTS is also restored. The synthesis of the fructose specific ***phosphotransferase*** system becomes constitutive under the effect of ptsS ***mutation*** . The ***mutation*** is supposed to impair the regulatory region of the fructose regulon.

L171 ANSWER 111 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
AB The expression of catabolite-sensitive operons in mutants devoid of protein HPr (a component of the ***glucose*** ***transport*** system) is severely repressed. E. coli ptsH ***Mutants*** do not utilize substrates of the ***phosphoenolpyruvate*** :carbohydrate ***phosphotransferase*** [56941-29-8] system (PTS) and many other sugars, and do not ***transport*** PTS. Anal. of mutations suppressing the effect of the ptsH mutation revealed a new class of reversions which restore the growth of bacteria on different substrates. This mutation (named ptsS) increases the growth rate of ptsH mutants and increases the differential rate of .beta.-galactosidase prodn. The ptS mutation was mapped in the region of ptsF (gene) (coding for the

fructose-specific enzyme II of the PTS) on the 46th min. of the E. coli chromosome map. The effect of the ptsS mutation on the expression of catabolite-sensitive operons is obsd. only in the presence of the intact enzyme I of the PTS.

L171 ANSWER 116 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 63
AB During growth of Escherichia coli on acetate, isocitrate dehydrogenase (ICDH) is partially inactivated by phosphorylation and is thus rendered rate-limiting in the Krebs cycle so that the intracellular concentration of isocitrate rises which, in turn, permits an ***increased*** ***flux*** of ***carbon*** through the anaplerotic sequence of the glyoxylate bypass. A large number of metabolites stimulate ICDH phosphatase and inhibit ICDH kinase in the wild-type (E. coli ML308) and thus regulate the utilization of isocitrate by the two competing enzymes, ICDH and isocitrate lyase. Addition of pyruvate to acetate grown cultures triggers a rapid dephosphorylation and threefold activation of ICDH, both in the wild-type (ML308) and in mutants lacking pyruvate dehydrogenase (ML308/Pdh-), ***PEP*** synthase (ML308/Pps-) or both enzymes (ML308/Pdh-Pps-). Pyruvate stimulates the growth on acetate of those strains with an active ***PEP*** synthase but inhibits the growth of those strains that lack this enzyme. When pyruvate is exhausted, ICDH is again inactivated and the growth rate reverts to that characteristic of growth on acetate. Because pyruvate stimulates dephosphorylation of ICDH in strains with differing capabilities for pyruvate metabolism, it seems likely that pyruvate itself is a sufficient signal to activate the dephosphorylation mechanism, but this does not discount the importance of other signals under other circumstances.

L171 ANSWER 123 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 68
AB Rat liver cytosolic enzyme preparation catalyses the formation of sedoheptulose 1,7-P2 (60% of total heptulose-P formed) from hexose 6-P and triose 3-P (reverse mode of pentose pathway operation). Smaller amounts of sedoheptulose 1,7-P2 are also formed from ribose 5-P during the non-oxidative synthesis of hexose 6-P (forward pentose pathway operation). The apparent absence of erythrose 4-P in biological systems may be explained by its contribution to carbons 4,5,6 and 7 of sedoheptulose 1,7-P2 as well as its pronounced ability to exist in dimeric form. Apart from the aldolase catalyzed formation of sedoheptulose 1,7-P2, 6-phosphofructokinase also catalyses its formation from sedoheptulose 7-P and fructose 1,6-bisphosphatase catalyses its dephosphorylation. These three enzymes may contribute to the regulation of ***carbon*** ***flux*** through the near equilibrium reactions of the non-oxidative pentose phosphate pathway in vivo. The ***phosphotransferase*** enzyme of the L-type pentose pathway is also able to catalyse the interconversion of sedoheptulose mono and bisphosphates via D-glycero D-ido octulose-P.

L171 ANSWER 142 OF 284 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1996 BIOSIS

L171 ANSWER 145 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 77
AB Spontaneous ***mutants*** defective in a membrane component of the ***phosphoenolpyruvate*** - ***glucose*** ***phosphotransferase*** system were isolated by plating cells of Streptococcus sanguis 10556, Streptococcus mutans GS5-2 and NCTC 10449 on agar containing lactose and 2-deoxyglucose. Toluenized

cells of these mutants were defective in their ability to catalyse the ***phosphoenolpyruvate*** -dependent phosphorylation of 2-deoxyglucose. The parental strains were mainly homofermentative when grown in batch culture in the presence of various sugars. Nevertheless, the mutants produced acetate, formate and ethanol when cultured in the presence of ***glucose*** but were homofermentative when grown in the presence of lactose or maltose. Analysis of one mutant isolated from Strep. sanguis (mutant GS26) revealed normal levels of glucokinase, ***glucose*** -6-phosphate dehydrogenase, puruvate kinase and lactate dehydrogenase. This last enzyme was dependent on fructose 1,6-diphosphate for catalytic activity. The determination of the intracellular level of fructose 1,6-diphosphate (FDP) during growth of the cells in batch culture showed that the mutant strains contained 2 to 15 times less FDP than the parental strains. Growth experiments performed at pH 6.0 and 7.0 with Strep. sanguis and its PTS-negative mutant GS26 suggested that the regulation of pyruvate metabolism in this bacterium include the intracellular level of FDP and the initial hydrogen concentration of the growth medium. The results also suggested that, in these bacteria, an active PTS is required to maintain the intracellular concentration of FDP high enough to keep the cell homofermentative during growth in batch culture.

L171 ANSWER 148 OF 284 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1996 BIOSIS

=> d ab 154,167,169,173,177,198,209,228,232-236,249,269,280,283,284,17

L171 ANSWER 154 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
AB The presence of a 3rd system for ***glucose*** uptake was demonstrated in an E. coli ***mutant*** (CAC-2) deficient in ***phosphoenolpyruvate*** - ***glucose*** ***phosphotransferase*** and in ***phosphoenolpyruvate*** -mannose ***phosphotransferase*** systems. CAC-2 grew well on ***glucose*** deposit lacking both ***glucose*** ***transport*** systems. In glycerol-grown CAC-2, ***glucose*** utilization was not obsd., indicating the absence of the 3rd system, whereas growth on ***glucose*** induced the system. In addn., CAC-2 utilized glycerol preferentially and ***glucose*** utilization was inhibited until glycerol was exhausted by the cells. Also, glycerol addn. to a culture of CAC-2 growing on ***glucose*** immediately halted ***glucose*** utilization. These results show that this ***glucose*** uptake system is distinguishable from the 2 other known systems.

L171 ANSWER 167 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 86

L171 ANSWER 169 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 87
AB The ***transport*** of sucrose by selected mutant and wild-type cells of Streptococcus mutans was studied using washed cocci harvested at appropriate phases of growth, incubated in the presence of fluoride and appropriately labelled substrates. The rapid sucrose uptake observed cannot be ascribed to possible extracellular formation of hexoses from sucrose and their subsequent ***transport*** , formation of intracellular glycogen-like polysaccharide, or binding of sucrose or extracellular glucans to the cocci. Rather, there are at least three discrete ***transport*** systems for sucrose, two of which are ***phosphoenolpyruvate*** -dependent ***phosphotransferases*** with relatively low apparent Km values and the other a non- ***phosphotransferase*** (non-PTS) third ***transport*** system (termed TTS) with a relatively high apparent Km. For strain 6715-13 mutant 33, the Km values are 6.25 X 10(-5) M, 2.4 X 10(-4) M, and 3.0 X 10(-3) M, respectively: strain NCTC-10449, the Km values are 7.1 X 10(-5) M, 2.5 X 10(-4) M and 3.3 X 10(-3) M, respectively. The two lower Km systems could not be demonstrated in mid-log phase ***glucose*** -adapted cocci, a condition known to repress sucrose-specific ***phosphotransferase*** activity, but under these conditions the highest Km system persists. Also, a ***mutant*** devoid of sucrose-specific ***phosphotransferase*** activity fails to evidence the two high affinity (low apparent Km) systems, but still has the lowest affinity (highest Km) system. There was essentially no uptake at 4 degrees C indicating these processes are energy dependent. The third ***transport*** system, whose nature is unknown, appears to function under conditions of sucrose abundance and rapid growth which are known to repress ***phosphoenolpyruvate*** -dependent sucrose-specific ***phosphotransferase*** activity in S. ***mutans*** . These multiple ***transport*** systems seem well-adapted to S. mutans which is faced with fluctuating supplies of sucrose in its natural habitat on the surfaces of teeth.

L171 ANSWER 173 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
AB Two stable ***mutants*** of Yersinia pestis defective in the ***phosphoenolpyruvate*** :sugar ***phosphotransferase*** system (pts), were obtained by treatment of the wild-type strain (EV) with MNNG. Both mutants, designated EV M-21 and EV M-8 k.2/2, were not able to grown in a minimal medium contg. ***glucose*** , fructose, mannose, or mannitol as a C source, but grew well on ***glucose*** 6-phosphate, fructose 6-phosphate, and Na gluconate. When incubated with [14C]methyl-.alpha.-D-glucopyranoside, the mutant cells did not take up 14C. The activity of ***phosphoenolpyruvate*** : ***glucose*** ***phosphotransferase*** was absent in EV M-21 and was decreased in EV M-8 k.2/2, as compared with the wild-type strain. Both mutants are defective in enzyme I of the pts, and EV M-8 k.2/2 is probably a leaky mutant.

L171 ANSWER 177 OF 284 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1996 BIOSIS

L171 ANSWER 198 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
AB An E. coli mutant jOD5 with deletion in the ptsH gene was selected from cells cured of the thermosensitive prophage .lambda.CI857. At 37.degree. the mutant did not ferment ***glucose*** , mannose, sorbitol, mannitol, lactose, maltose, or glycerol, but formed colored colonies on EMB (eosinmethylene blue) agar with fructose, gluconate, arabinose, and galactose, i.e., it had the phenotype of a ptsH mutant. Biochem. characterization showed that the decreased in vitro ***phosphoenolpyruvate*** (***PEP***)-dependent phosphorylation of methyl .alpha.-glucoside was due to the lack of protein HPr. The activity of enzyme I was not changed. When grown in the presence of 0.5% fructose, the ***mutant*** possessed high ***PEP*** :fructose ***phosphotransferase*** activity. ***Transport*** of mannitol and methyl .alpha.-glucoside was decreased, whereas fructose uptake was not. The absence of HPr in the mutant caused repression of .beta.-galactosidase synthesis, the repression was not restored by addn. of cyclic AMP.

L171 ANSWER 209 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 99
AB Two types of in vitro fosfomycin-resistant mutants defective in multiple carbohydrate utilization were selected from Escherichia coli strain K--12. One ***mutant*** , FR182, was defective in ***phosphoenolpyruvate*** : sugar ***phosphotransferase*** system and the ability to form adenosine 3',5'-cyclic monophosphate (cAMP) was lowered. Another mutant, FR190, was defective in cAMP formation. Restoration by cAMP of fosfomycin (FOM) sensitivity coupled with recovery of utilization of many carbohydrates including sn-glycerol-3-phosphate (G-3-P) was observed in both of the resistant mutants. FOM was not taken up by these resistant strains but, in the cells cultured in the presence of cAMP, accumulation of FOM was equivalent to that of the sensitive parent strain. Decreased uptake of G-3-P was also restored in both of the resistant strains cultured in the presence of cAMP. These results indicate that the resistance to FOM in these mutants is due to impairment of G-3-P ***transport*** system, one of the pathways for uptake of FOM. They were sensitized to FOM by D- ***glucose*** -6-phosphate because of the induction of hexose phosphate ***transport*** system, another uptake pathway.

L171 ANSWER 228 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 107

AB The bacterial ***phosphotransferase*** system (PTS) catalyzes the transfer of the phosphoryl group from ***phosphoenolpyruvate*** to its sugar substrates, PTS sugars, concomitant with the translocation of these sugars across the bacterial membrane. The phosphorylation of a given sugar requires four proteins, two general proteins, Enzyme I, and the histidine-containing phosphocarrier protein of the PTS (HPr), used for all sugars, and a pair of proteins specific for that sugar, designated an Enzyme II complex. The ***phosphotransferase*** system has been implicated in regulating the induction of synthesis of some catabolic enzyme systems required for the utilization of sugars that are not substrates of the ***phosphotransferase*** system, and this and the accompanying reports are concerned with this phenomenon in Salmonell typhimurium and Escherichia coli. Mutants defective in Enzyme I (ptsI), HPr (ptsH), and certain Enzymes II were isolated, and their abilities to ferment and grow on a wide range of sugars and other compounds were determined. The mutants showed the expected properties on PTS sugars, but in addition, ptsH and tight ptsI mutants were unable to utilize certain non-PTS sugars, including maltose, melibiose, glycerol, glycerol-P, mannose-6-P, and, in E. coli, lactose. Leaky Enzyme I mutants could utilize these carbohydrates, but were unable to use them in the presence of a PTS sugar such as methyl alpha-D-glucopyranoside. In accord with the results reported by other laboratories, the inability of the mutants to utilize the non-PTS sugars was explained by the fact that these cells could not be normally induced to synthesize the corresponding catabolic enzyme systmes. This phenomenon is designated PTS-mediated repression. PTS-mediated repression was also observed in wild type cells, but by comparing wild type and leaky pts mutants it was shown that the sensitivity to repression by PTS sugars was greatest in mutants containing the lowest levels of Enzyme I or HPr. Furthermore, ptsI mutants containing a second site mutation in a gene for an Enzyme II were not repressed by the sugar substrate of that Enzyme II, although repression by other PTS sugars was not affected. ***Transport*** and other studies further indicated that neither appreciable uptake nor metabolism of the PTS sugars was required for these compounds to effect repression. The ptsH mutants showed the same phenotypic properties as the ptsI mutants with some important exceptions. First, they could ferment and grow on a PTS sugar, fructose. Second, after growth on fructose, (and to a lesser extent on ***glucose*** or mannose), such mutants were capable of utilizing other PTS sugars for a few generations. Third, growth of the ptsH mutants on fructose relieved PTS-mediated repression; after growth on fructose, but not on lactate, the mutants could grow for several generations on non-PTS sugars. Preliminary experiments indicated that growth on fructose resulted in the formation of one or more proteins that could substitute for HPr in the utilization of both PTS and non-PTS sugars.

L171 ANSWER 232 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 110
AB Three classes of ***phosphotransferase*** system ***mutants*** in Salmonella typhimurium were selected through their resistance to 3-deoxy-3-fluoro-D- ***glucose*** (DFG). Strains with mutations in the ptsH (HPr) and/or pts I (enzyme I) genes were selected on medium containing lactate plus DFG. Strains with mutations in ptsH but not pstI were selected on medium containing fructose plus DFG. Clones isolated from fructose plus DFG semisolid plates and selected

for ability to swarm were mutant in either ptsH or ptsG. Mutants of the latter class were defective in enzyme IIB', a membrane component of the ***glucose*** ***transport*** system. Some pleiotropic properties of one representative ptsG mutant are described.

L171 ANSWER 233 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 111
AB Selection for resistance to the antibiotic fosfomycin (FOS; L-cis 1,2-epoxypropylphosphonic acid, a structural analogue of phosphoenolpyruvate) was used to isolate mutants carrying internal and extended deletions of varying lengths within the ptsHI operon of Salmonella typhimurium. Strains carrying "tight" ptsI point mutations and all mutants in which some or all of the ptsI gene was deleted were FOS resistant. In contrast, strains carrying ptsH point mutations were sensitive to FOS. Resistance to FOS appeared to result indirectly from catabolite repression of an FOS ***transport*** system, probably the sn-glycerol-3-phosphate ***transport*** system. Resistant ptsI mutants became sensitive to FOS when grown on D- ***glucose*** -6-phosphate, which induces an alternate ***transport*** system for FOS, or when grown in the presence of cyclic adenosine 3',5'-monophosphate. A detailed fine-structure map of the pts gene region is presented.

L171 ANSWER 234 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
AB Strain 1050, a ***mutant*** of V. parahaemolyticus lacking a component of the ***phosphoenolpyruvate*** :sugar ***phosphotransferase*** system (PTS), did not utilize ***glucose*** and trehalose as a C and energy source. It was also defective, either totally or partially, in the utilization of a no. of other C sources: mannose, mannitol, galactose, maltose, L-arabinose, ribose, glycerol, pyruvate, and succinate, but these defects could be overcome by adding cyclic AMP to the medium. Cyclic AMP did not restore the utilization of ***glucose*** and trehalose. Growth of the mutant on fructose was apparently normal, regardless of the presence of exogenous cyclic AMP. Two different types of revertants were obtained from strain 1050, and their representatives were designated strains 1050R and 1050A, resp. The former strain seemed to be a true revertant, because PTS activity detd. with methyl-.alpha.-D-glucoside as the substrate, as well as the utilization of all the C sources mentioned above, was restored in this strain. Strain 1050A was selected for its ability to metabolize galactose. It remained unable to phosphorylate methyl-.alpha.-D-glucoside. It failed to grow on ***glucose*** and trehalose, but grew normally on all the other C sources, including galactose.

L171 ANSWER 235 OF 284 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 112

L171 ANSWER 236 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
AB Many pleiotropically carbohydrate-neg. ***mutants*** lacking components of the ***phosphoenolpyruvate*** :sugar ***phosphotransferase*** system (***PEP*** .cntdot.PTS), i.e., pleiotropic PTS- ***mutants*** , of V. parahaemolyticus were isolated by the methyl-.alpha.-D-glucoside screening method. As expected from the selecting procedure, all the mutants isolated were deficient in the utilization of ***glucose*** as the C and energy source. Their patterns of pleiotropy for the utilization of the other 8 carbohydrates, however, were strikingly different from 1

another. Some of the metabolic defects of the mutants could be overcome by supplementing cyclic AMP (cAMP) to the medium. Therefore, such metabolic defects might be due not to any defect in the PTS-mediated phosphorylation of carbohydrates, but to an insufficient supply of cAMP to induce certain enzymes involved in metab. of the sugars. A similar finding has been reported in PTS-mutants of Escherichia coli. On the other hand, the pleiotropic patterns of the V. parahaemolyticus mutants were still heterogeneous even in the presence of exogenous cAMP. Therefore, .gtoreq.3 different types, B, C, and D, of mutants were recognized. Mutants of type B were defective in the utilization of 5 carbohydrates, ***glucose*** , trehalose, fructose, mannose, and mannitol, whereas mutants of type D could utilize fructose normally, and mutants of type C were lacking only in the utilization of ***glucose*** and trehalose when cAMP was present in the medium. A possible interpretation for this phenomenon is that the ***PEP*** .cntdot.PTS of the organism has .gtoreq.3 protein components, which are common to the PTS-mediated phosphorylation reaction for >2 carbohydrates.

L171 ANSWER 249 OF 284 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1996 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AB Studies on the reversion characteristics of E. coli strains carrying various mutations in the pts region have led to the recognition of a mutation, suc 1, with a previously undescribed phenotype. Strains carrying the suc 1 mutation grow normally on most sources of carbon but are unable to utilize succinate effectively. The suc 1 mutation can be separated genetically from the tightly linked ptsI6 mutation. Reversion of suc 1 mutants for growth on succinate yields interesting classes of suppressor mutations.

L171 ANSWER 269 OF 284 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
AB The E. coli mutants K 2.1.22a and R5s lacked the component of the ***phosphoenolpyruvate*** -dependent ***phosphotransferase*** system which specifies the uptake of .alpha.-Me glucoside and most of the ***glucose*** taken up by wild-type organisms. ***Mutant*** R5s, however, had an inducible ***phosphotransferase*** system for ***glucose*** , Km .apprx.10mM, enabling uptake of ***glucose*** when the latter was present at high concns.

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L171 ANSWER 17 OF 284 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AB The following are claimed: (1) production of a quinoid organic compound utilizing a readily available C-source e.g. ***glucose*** capable of being biocatalytically converted to 3-dehydroquinate (3-DHQ) as a starting material; (2) production of quinic acid by selecting an Escherichia coli AB2848aroD/pKD136 host cell capable of synthesizing DHQ, blocking 1 or more enzymatic reactions in a pathway of the host cell such that the conversion of DHQ to a different compound is prevented, provided however that the enzymatic reaction of DHQ to quinic acid is not blocked, optionally introducing into the host cell the ability to convert DHQ to quinic acid (if such ability is not already present in the host cell), and

increasing the ***flow*** of ***carbon*** into the pathway of the host cell; (3) a chromosomal or extrachromosomal genetic element comprising 1 or more copies of qad; (4) plasmid pTW6135 and plasmid pTW8090A; and (5) a genetic element comprising a tkt gene, an aroF gene, an aroB gene and a qad gene. The method can be used for the production of quinic acid, hydroquinone or benzoquinone (claimed). The quinic acid can be used to produce D-myoinositol-1,4,5-triphosphate or FK-506. (26pp)

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